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WASHINGTON.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

ADDITIONAL INDICTMENTS TO BE FOUND—THE INDICTMENT OF CHARLES A. DANA IMPROBABLE—SUIT AGAINST THE OLD DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—There is little doubt that additional indictments in the matter of the safe burglary will be found this week. The lawyers say that by the criminal laws of this District the fact that Michael Hayes has been used as a witness before the Grand Jury will in no sense prevent his own indictment if the evidence shall warrant it. It is stated that some new complications have arisen in the case of Charles A. Dana, so that his indictment is now improbable.

SUIT AGAINST THE OLD DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Sam Strong, who was conspicuous as a witness in the District investigation, and was a large contractor under the Board of Public Works, has sworn out an attachment in aid of a suit for $100,000 against the old District Government, and seized some of the public property of the District in storeyards. The effect has been to slightly embarrass the new Commissioners in supplying contractors' orders. The Second Auditor states that the reductions of force in his bureau have been so extensive that there will be 75,000 unanswered inquiries by the 1st of December. These inquiries mainly relate to details of military administration.

LIEUT. WHEELER'S SURVEYING PARTY.

The last of Lieut. Wheeler's surveying party left this city to-day. The entire party rendezvous at Pueblo, Colorado, on the 19th of July, whence they will start for their field of operations.

STATUS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The belief that the civil service system is abrogated is unfounded. Shortly before the adjournment of Congress the President was asked what would be his action in the event of the failure of Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of the Civil Service Commission. He replied that, if the law organizing the Commission was not repealed, he should execute it with whatever power he had. There is no doubt that, in accordance with this announcement, the civil service rules are, and will be enforced. They have not been rescind, and examinations for promotions are constantly made under these rules. The appropriation of $10,000 remaining from last year can, of course, not be applied to any future contracts after July 1, and can only be used for the payment of any claims or expenses under the administration of the Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year 1873. One effect of the failure of the appropriation, doubtless, will be to prevent the local examinations in the five grand divisions, which had been determined upon last Fall. It will be remembered that the country was then geographically divided into five grand divisions, with one or two places in each division at which examinations were to be had, at dates to be made known by local announcement. The candidates for admission to the Government service within these geographical divisions were, at the time appointed, to appear at these respective places, and be examined under the supervision of the Chief Examiner, Mr. Graves. Mr. Graves has been assigned to duty as Chief of the National Redemption Agency organized under the new Currency law, and is quite actively engaged in the duties of that new and important bureau. It cannot, therefore, be expected that he will personally devote as much time to the technical details of the civil service system as he has done hitherto in his office as Chief Examiner, but he has not resigned that office and it is not expected that he will resign it. It seems probable, however, that no way can now be devised, by reason of the failure of the appropriation, by which the Chief Examiner can make the regular visits to these five civil service divisions, and conduct the local examinations. But as the rules have not been rescinded it would seem that under them candidates for admission to the Government service will be compelled to make their journey to Washington at their own expense, and at the risk of failure. If the Civil Service Commission, at its next meeting, shall decide to maintain this regulation, and shall so construe the rule, it would appear that Congressmen have not so materially benefited their respective localities by refusing to appropriate money for the commission, as many of them had hoped. It is not known when the Civil Service Commission will hold another meeting.

INSPECTION OF THE NAVY-YARDS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will leave for the examination of all the navy-yards of the Atlantic Coast about the 1st of August. The Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the direction of the Senate, has had the steam yacht Despatch, the fastest steam vessel in the navy, made ready for the Committee. It is expected that the Committee will recommend that at least one navy-yard be abolished.

THE NEW CURRENCY LAW.

The West is taking up very little currency under the new law. During the last ten days there have been established but two national banks, one at Farmer City, Ill., $50,000 capital, and one at Rock Island, Ill., $100,000 capital. It is not believed that the circulation of any of the Eastern banks will be disturbed before Congress meets. Congress neglected to make any appropriation for additional clerks for the great amount of extra labor devoted upon the Treasurer by the new law, and Gen. Spinner finds his force inadequate. The consequence will be that national banks will be obliged to wait for the redemption of their notes.

THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The special House committee appointed to investigate the nature of the existing form of government in Arkansas expect to leave for Little Rock this month.

THE FREE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The Attorney General has decided that the clause in the Appropriation bill prohibiting payment for Government transportation to land-grant railroads was inserted mainly for the purpose of bringing the question before the courts.

THE GENEVA AWARD COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners under the Geneva Award bill will meet here on July the 22d.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Several years ago Henry D. G. Pratt resigned his office in the Department of State to accept of a responsible place with the United States Centennial Commission. He had for a long time been Chief of the First Diplomatic Bureau. Under the recent organization of the department he has returned to that position with increased compensation. The organization will not be completed until the arrival of the Third Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Moran, who has not yet arrived from England. Mr. Hunter, the Second Assistant, being in Europe, and the Secretary himself being absent in New-York, Mr. Cadwallader, the First Assistant, is now in charge of the department.

ECONOMY IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy has just issued an order enjoining increased economy in every branch of expenditure as indispensably necessary. Without going fully into particulars, the Secretary regrets he has to say he will be obliged to hold commanders in chief and all commanding officers to a strict accountability for any apparent overexpenditure of money and stores, and his first act in such cases will be the disapproval of bills until the positive necessity for the expenditure is satisfactorily proved. They must make their ships self-sustaining under all the ordinary conditions of a cruise.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER APPEAL CASE.

The record of the Credit Mobilier case is now being prepared by the Clerk of the United States Court at Hartford, and will be filed with the United States Supreme Court before the first Monday of October. It comes up on appeal from the court below, and will be argued at an early day in the term, perhaps before the 1st of December. The counsel for the United States are A. F. Perry, T. A. Jencks, and J. H. Ashton, and Sidney Bartlett, B. R. Curtis, and William M. Evarts, for the defendants.

A MILITARY GRIEVANCE.

Owing to the curtailment of appropriations, Gen. Sherman finds it impossible to change the location of troops to the extent he desires, having in view sanitary and military purposes. The Fourth, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry have been in Missouri and Texas since 1865 or 1866. The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Colored Regiments in Texas since 1866. The First Cavalry in Oregon and California since 1866, while the Seventh, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Regiments of infantry have been on the Upper Missouri for the last five years.

RETURN OF SECRETARY FISH.

Mr. Fish will, it is expected, return to Washington on the 15th inst.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILROADS.

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND PROPERTY—OPINION OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The War Department has issued a circular embracing the opinion of the Solicitor General, approved by the Attorney General, in relation to the act of June 16, 1874, regulating the payment of land-grant railroad companies for transportation, &c. The question involved arises upon the language of the act, upon which a doubt arises whether it includes all railroad companies to which grants have been made by Congress for the benefit of their roads, or only such as have received land grants on condition of free transportation of troops and property of the United States. Reference to the legislation under which, especially within the last ten years, land grants have been made to railroad companies, shows, in connection with the above question, that such grants may be divided into three classes:

1. Cases in which, in one form of expression or another, free transportation is expressly stipulated.

2. Cases in which conditions of preference in transportation, or of ordinary rates of transportation, or of average rates, &c., are all that have been expressly imposed.

3. Cases where no conditions for the use of said road by the Government have been imposed.

"In my opinion," the Solicitor General says, "there can be no question that the first are included within, and the third excluded from, the operation of the act of June 16, 1874, quoted above. The third class is a very small one, and probably exists by inadvertence of the Legislature; but as Congress has limited its above prohibition to cases of grants 'upon any [other] conditions for the use of such road,' these, having no such condition attached, are not included. I am of opinion that cases under the second class are included within the prohibition. Indeed, this is the only class upon which the act has any effective operation; for the first class is already excluded from payment by the very acts which grant the land, as has been recognized heretofore by the Department of War. A consideration of the passage above quoted brings me to the conclusion that it was the intention of Congress to use no appropriation at present for any case where the original grant may have given to them control of the question; and, further, by a comprehensive expression, to remit all questions as to the extent of that control to the Court of Claims. Congress has said, as it were, waiving all question of the obligation of the United States to pay companies whose land grants contain any condition for the use of their roads until a decision by the Court of Claims, 'We hereby direct that no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay such claims.' It seems to me that in so doing Congress has only resorted to a method of raising and deciding such questions that is usual among parties to business transactions, controlled by rules of law that are obscure. In the meantime what the Quartermaster General has to do is to maintain the issue which Congress has directed, with regard to railroad companies having any conditions for the use of their road incorporated with their land grants, until the courts shall have settled it."

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending July 11, 1874:

New-England.—Office Established—Quinebaug, Windham County, Conn., Samuel E. Amidon, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—G. W. Chick, Moluncus, Aroostook County, Me.; Joseph W. Holland, Ossipee Mills, York County, Me.; Dudley Carleton 2d, West Newbury, Orange County, Vt.; Claramon Hunt, Wauregan, Windham County, Conn.

New-York.—Established—Belfort, Lewis County, J. Q. Frost, Postmaster; Munsonville, Fulton County, E. B. Munson, Postmaster; North Wolcott, Wayne County, Nathan J. Fields, Postmaster; South Erin, Chemung County, Peter Blauvelt, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Marcellus S. Crabb, Hamlin, Monroe County; E. Hicks Mott, Sangerfield, Oneida County; A. D. Gardner, Shed's Corners, Madison County; Miss Ann Briggs, Wright's Corners, Niagara County.

New-Jersey.—Office Established—Long Branch, Burlington County, Thomas Bond, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—Edmund Stevens, Cranbury Station, Middlesex County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Carbon Run, Bradford County, Robert A. Abbott, Postmaster; East Nantmeal, Chester County, Oliver N. Shingle, Postmaster; Farmdale, Juniata County, A. J. Hertzlet, Postmaster; Farmer's Grove, Juniata County, Christian Myers, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Dan'l Reberach, Columbia Farm, Venango County; Jesse C. Webster, Halmeville, Bucks County; John Lafferty, Tarr Farm, Venango County; Holland M. Merrick, Upper Lehigh, Luzerne County; Miss Sybil Aldrich, White's Mills, Wayne County.

Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—Mrs. Kate Grimes, Oxen Hill, Prince George's County.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CATHEDRAL.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 12.—The new Roman Catholic Cathedral was dedicated here to-day. Bishops Wood, of Philadelphia; Lynch, of Charleston, S. C.; O'Hara, of Scranton; Becker, of Wilmington, Del.; Shanahan, of Harrisburg, and over 100 clergymen, including the venerable Father Keenan, of Lancaster, were in attendance. Societies, accompanied by bands, from Lancaster and other places were present. The dedicatory services, at 10 A. M., were conducted by Bishops Shanahan and O'Hara, who also celebrated Pontifical High Mass. Bishop Lynch preached the morning sermon, and Pontifical Vespers were sung by Bishop Wood in the evening, after which Bishop Lynch again preached.

SPORTING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 12.—Entries for the single scull race will be made Monday morning. The single scull race and Freshman race will occur on Wednesday, and the University race on Thursday. The base-ball matches will come off Monday and Tuesday; the running and walking matches on Friday.

A WIFE MURDERER SENTENCED.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—Loftus, who recently murdered his wife in Gravesville, Wis., pleaded guilty on Saturday last, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

WORSHIPING IN TENTS.

THE METHODIST CAMP-MEETING AT ROUND LAKE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROUND LAKE, Saturday, July 11, 1874.

With eyes dazzled with the splendors of Saratoga, and with ears filled with the strains of its life-enjoying music, I have passed to the gravity, not to say gloom, of the Methodist camp-meeting at Round Lake. This is a change as extreme as if I had journeyed from the tropics to the ice sources of the Mississippi, and it is more than doubtful if, under the circumstances, I can see as clearly as I should. We are all so much the mere creatures of external conditions that I must, of necessity, view everything through the colored spectacles manufactured for me at Saratoga. I cannot guess at the reasoning which prompted the good Methodist ministers to erect their Ebenezer so close to the veriest centre of the realm of Folly, the innermost whirl of the vortex of fashionable dissipation. Doubtless they knew the world and its ways far better than I, and in the choice of this locality they were influenced by very potent motives. But, as it seems to me, between the Saratogian world and their own there is a great gulf fixed, which neither has the inclination, if it had the power, to bridge over. There is no possible sympathy between the two—nay, I believe there is positive dislike. The frank, outspoken language of the one, and the refinement and culture of the other, are directly at variance.

I arrived at the depot yesterday evening some fifteen minutes after seven. Asking for a hotel of the conductor, I was informed that there were none. It was raining with a steady, determined downpour, which threatened to last all night, and I must confess that at this announcement I felt the first throb of nascent despair. A very friendly and courteous boy, son of a minister from Toronto, officiating during the meeting, brought me to the Superintendent's office, where, after stating my object and position, and the intended duration of my stay, I was handed a ticket which entitled me to Berth No. 9, Lodge No. 1, for three nights. I was informed that this was a place usually allotted to clergymen, but that, as there were several vacancies, I should be allowed to profit by the circumstance, and that the cost would be seventy-five cents per night, payable in advance. The terms lodge and berth were rather staggering, but I hoped for the best, and as preaching was then going on, I betook myself to the huge tent where the service of sermons is usually held in the evening. A minister of pleasing address and great intelligence was preaching on the resurrection, but seemed to give little satisfaction. He was endeavoring to explain that the text of St. Paul by no means insisted on an identity of particles in the resurrected body, since the matter of identity was not based upon them. This view being evidently displeasing to the vast majority of his hearers, he retreated from the position and reminded them that there was no absolute necessity for so believing, since the power of God was ample to raise up the body in the very particles which had belonged to it in life. This view met the approbation of every one present, and they at once evinced it by shouting, "Even so, brother," That's right, brother." "Glory to Him." In spite of this meek surrender, the preacher was not able to evoke any enthusiasm. They heard him evidently with suspicion, and were relieved when he gave way. The next preacher was a colored clergyman named Campbell, who, though he commenced in a whisper, soon became so very loud as to drive me out of my seat; and though I wandered down to the lake, his dreadful voice pursued me like an avenging thing, and even silenced the "more rum" chant of the lonely bull-frog yearning for his mate afar. When the booming sentences were heard no more, I concluded I might return, and found the assembly just risen from silent prayer, and wending its devious way homeward among the tents of their new Zion. The clerics were marching in a body to a building that looked like a small railway depot, but was apparently a furniture store. I followed hard upon, and upon presentation of my ticket, was cordially invited to make my way through the piles of mattresses, &c., to the stairway, which I found rather steeper than an ordinary ladder. I went up, and when I poked my head through the square hole at the top, I was initiated into the mysteries of Lodge No. 1.

The attic floor above the furniture store was, I should judge, about eleven feet in height, perhaps less. Yet it was furnished with a double deck of berths, bringing the top customer to within two feet of the roof. Of these berths, there were four rows, two rows on each side of a central passage of moderate width, each row being close to its neighbor. There were nine rows, making thirty-six berths in all, and thirty-four gentlemen to fill them. My berth was in the upper row, and the minister who occupied the lower one looked quite relieved when he saw what a little fellow I was. Far different were the feelings of the gentlemen in rear. The occupant of the lower row was already in his bed, but when the upper man arrived, he broke out, "For mercy's sake, brother, how much do you weigh?" "About two hundred and fifty," was the reply. "Where have I to sleep?" "Up there," the first man answered piteously; "but I think you'd better not try it." "Never fear," broke in a third. "Brother ——'s faith is firm, and the other brother is not so very heavy." Everybody began to laugh, except the two most interested, and anxious trials of the strength of the upper berth were made, which resulted satisfactorily. But when the first brother had disrobed, he found no way of getting into his bed, and it was only after some very vigorous attempts, and a little assistance, that he finally rolled into his place. Having watched him with considerable delight, I turned my attention to my own affairs, and not being troubled with much flesh had no difficulty in mounting. Every one being now accommodated save a brother who had no bedspread, and who made repeated mention of the fact, the lamp was turned down, and every one composed his mind to slumber. Just when my senses had reeled into Lethean oblivion, rap, rap, rap, went the door below, and a brother, turning up the lamp, went down to admit him. He disrobed in silence, and clambered to his roost, and the lamp was again turned down. Again we courted the drowsy god, and he had just condescended to sit on my eye-lids when another belated brother began banging at the door. The polite brother who officiated had an infinite fund of patience, for he trudged down and admitted the culprit without a word. Again we tried to sleep, but this time the mosquitos having apparently counted heads, and ascertained that we were all there, began to go for us with a ferocity which terrified me. In the midst of a despairing contest with the pests, greatly to the discomfiture of the man in the next row, into whose face I accidentally put my elbow during a determined onslaught with my handkerchief, there came another banging at the door. This surprised the polite brother, as we were all on hand. But, nevertheless, he went down and opened the door. This time it was a mistake. A man and his wife with a ticket for lodge No. 2 (for married folks) had been praying in a tent with some friends and had come to the wrong lodge. Apologies sweetly received by the much enduring brother followed, cut short by a hasty closing of the door. Again we went for Morpheus, and some with great success, if one might judge from the trumpet obligatos of their noses, and I myself fell fast asleep in the middle of a curious speculation as to how long a man could snore like that without breaking all the blood-vessels in his head.

I was awakened by the melancholy pealing of a bell, and raising my head found all the brothers dressing or at ablutions. There were little wash-stands and strikingly small towels arranged along the sides of the attic, one for every two brothers. But I fled to the barber's, where I washed and got shaved, and had the pleasure of paying twenty cents for as vile a rasping as ever man endured. In a little while there was a prayer meeting. A brother with a pleasant eye and a general kindliness of visage led, and then others told their experiences of the soul. I am satisfied that many were genuine, but they, without exception, used a mosaic of Scripture phrases to express their thoughts, and this unhappily threw a tinge of unreality about the scene. The man who relates a heart experience should speak from the heart, and not from the memory, and yet the former is what all shrink from doing. How quickly the world acknowledges the real article we may gather from the statue just erected to John Bunyan. He told his experience exactly as he felt it, and if others would do the same the hotels of Saratoga would send half their population to listen, to tremble, and to believe. But the stereotyped phrases under which the persons whom I heard hid their emotions, excite only a sneer of sour contempt from the worldling. There was a continual intermingling of snatches of hymns appropriate to the sentiments expressed, and it seemed to me that it was almost better to be a good singer than an intelligent divine. I compared the warmth and fervor evinced then with the apathy of the preceding night, when a brave minister had handled a very difficult topic with intelligence and comprehension. It seemed to me that the pith, the backbone of the camp-meeting was in the prayer-meeting, and that those who led, lay or clerical, wielded more influence than the most eloquent preacher. GAR.

THE STORM.

FALL OF A BLOCK IN CLEVELAND—ONE PERSON KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12.—Heavy rain has been falling nearly all day. Hubbell's Block, in East Cleveland, fell in about 10 A. M. The catastrophe was caused by the accumulation of a large quantity of rain-water upon the roof, the gutter-pipes having become choked. Several persons were in a barber's shop on the ground floor of the block when it fell, of whom one was killed and several injured, two seriously.

DISASTERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 12.—A heavy rain-storm visited this city last night. A ten-feet culvert at Second street and Germantown avenue caved in, making a cavity fifty feet long and twenty-five wide. A culvert on Montgomery avenue, below Ninth street, also gave way about the same time. This morning a twenty-feet culvert on Twenty-fourth street, above Hamilton, caved in just as a milk wagon was passing over it, and the horse, wagon, and driver fell into the hole. The driver and horse were rescued, but the wagon and its contents were demolished.

THE STORM ALONG THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 12.—There has been a succession of severe thunder-storms along the Hudson for two days, the effects of the lightning in some places being destructive. This morning the Baptist Church at Sing Sing was struck by the fluid, but not seriously damaged. For three days the mercury has averaged 95° in the shade. An immense quantity of rain has fallen, but, as yet, no damage from water is reported.

THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—A gentleman, just come from Fort Sill, says the Indian chiefs Santanta, Big Tree, and Lone Wolf are in collusion against the whites, and that serious trouble may be expected. Col. Carlton, with one company of the Tenth Cavalry, are on a scouting expedition through the Cheyenne Agency. Major Upham, with one company of the Sixth, has gone to Medicine Lodge, and three companies of the Fifth Infantry from Leavenworth have gone scouting along the trail from Wachita through the Cheyenne Agency.

FUNERAL OF GEN. COWDIN.

BOSTON, Mass., July 12.—The funeral of the late Gen. Robert Cowdin took place this afternoon in the Shawmut Avenue Universalist Church. Large delegations from the several military and civil organizations, with which the deceased had been connected, were present. The veterans of the old Massachusetts First Regiment acted as guard of honor. Many thousand people lined the streets through which the procession passed.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12.—The steam boiler in the planing-mill of Bless & Carpenter, in Pawtucket, exploded Saturday afternoon and shattered the building badly. Two of the employes were injured, but not seriously. The loss on building, stock, and machinery is estimated at $10,000. Insurance, $2,000, in the Hartford Steam Boiler Company. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 12.—Charles Maeder, aged fifty-two years, a messenger at the Catholic College at Ilchester, Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was run over and instantly killed at that place this morning by the Frederick accommodation train. He leaves a widow and four children.

THE WEEHAWKEN OIL FIRE.

All the oil remaining in the tanks at Weehawken was burned up by 7 o'clock yesterday morning, before any damage had been done other than that reported yesterday. The railroad company immediately put to work a gang of 200 men at tearing up and laying tracks. During the day upward of 10,000 people visited the scene, to view the ruins of one of the greatest fires that ever occurred in New-Jersey. The firemen on Saturday managed to save the brick warehouse, and Superintendent Sweet expects to be able to ship oil by to-morrow morning. A temporary dock is being built about 100 yards above the old wharf. The total number of barrels of oil burned was 85,000, and about 60,000 barrels of naphtha. Mr. Watson, the book-keeper of the Erie Company, estimates that $1,000,000 will cover the total loss.

PROF. HUXLEY ON HIGHER EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

A public meeting, convened under the auspices of the Women's Education Union, was held at the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, London, recently, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a girls' public day school in that district. Prof. Huxley, who occupied the chair in the absence of Lord Aberdare, introduced the subject by referring to the three courses open to a man who desired to educate his daughters. First, there was the boarding-school, but there were few thoroughly good ones, and those were exceedingly expensive; and the ordinary boarding-school was the last he should select. The next alternative was home education, which had a great deal to recommend it, but it was a costly process, and, moreover, deprived girls of the healthy influences of coming in contact with other young minds and different teachers. The day school was the third and best course, combining, as it did, both the advantages of thorough school and home teachings, and the object of the Women's Education Union was to establish such schools, not as they are, but as they ought to be, in all the great suburban districts of London. No object, he conceived, could be calculated to exert more beneficial influence upon the welfare of the community than that. The company in association with the union had already founded schools at Notting-hill and Chelsea, which were exceedingly flourishing, and considered to be a great boon to the residents of those neighborhoods. It was now proposed to establish another for the district of St. John's Wood, where the education to be given would be equal to that provided for boys at University College School. It was said girls were physically, morally, and intellectually unequal, as a rule, to such an education, and, though he did not believe in the equality of woman and man, he yet disputed this position. Experience proved that success in every station of life was less the result of intellectual and moral strength than the exercise of patience, industry, and temper, qualities very much dependent upon healthy organisms. Taking, then, the broad average, the central point of moral and intellectual capacity was rather higher in the male than the female group, but though man was higher in that respect than woman, he would not go so far as to say the lowest of the woman group was lower than the lowest of the man group. Both, however, stood on an equality in the matter of patience, industry, and temper, and as the capacity for education rested upon those qualities, he could discover no reason why bringing up the educational standard of girls to the same level of boys should be calculated to endanger their physical welfare. He should, therefore, conclude by moving, "That this meeting considers the provision for the higher education of girls is inadequate and unsatisfactory, and that measures should be taken for effecting an improvement."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

NEW BILLS TO BE DRAWN UP BY THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

PARIS, July 12.—The Committee of Thirty has appointed subcommittees to draw up bills on the organization of the executive powers and the establishment of a Senate.

A DISAVOWAL FROM THE EXTREME RIGHT.

PARIS, July 12.—The Extreme Right publish a disavowal of hostility to President MacMahon, but they condemn the action of the Ministry with regard to the manifesto of the Count De Chambord.

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS' POSITION.

PARIS, July 12.—The *Moniteur* says Ex-President Thiers is decidedly opposed to the organization of MacMahon's powers.

SPAIN.

A FRONTIER TOWN ATTACKED BY THE CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, July 12.—Three thousand Carlists have attacked Puycerda, on the frontier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAVY RAINS.

LONDON, July 12.—Heavy rains fell last night, greatly benefiting the crops throughout England.

QUEENSTOWN, July 12.—Steamer Nevada, from New-York June 30 for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, July 12.—Steamer Pommerania, from New-York July 2 for Hamburg, has arrived here.

RUSSIA.

THE CASE OF THE DUKE NICHOLAS STILL PENDING.

London, July 12.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg denies that the young Duke Nicholas, who stole his mother's diamonds, has been sentenced to punishment, but says his case is still pending before the Emperor.

ROME.

DEATH OF THE POPE'S PRIVATE CHAPLAIN.

ROME, July 12.—Monsignor De Mérode, Archbishop of Mitylene, and Private Chaplain of the Pope, is dead.

CUBA.

EXTRAORDINARY TAXATION IMPOSED BY THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

HAVANA, July 12.—The official *Gazette* of Saturday publishes a decree by the Captain General, imposing an extraordinary tax of two and a half per cent. per annum on the value of city and country property, industries, commerce, arts, and professions, the capital whereof is to be ascertained by sworn statements, upon the basis of which the tax is to be estimated. Individuals engaged in the arts or professions are to be taxed on their annual net incomes. The tax is to be collected quarterly, in advance, beginning with July 1, 1874, and ending with July 1, 1876. The proceeds of the tax are to be applied to the gradual amortization of the debt of the Treasury of the island. Generals and other officers and privates of the army and navy, members of the clergy, civil employes, and other persons possessing no capital and dependent on their salaries for support, are exempted, as is also property in the city or country the construction or development of which began after July 1. The proceeds from the exercise of industry, arts, or professions are exempted on the same basis. Estates totally unproductive, or found, on investigation, to possess capital insufficient to pay the tax, are also exempted.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Walter S. Gardner's barn in Pawtucket, (Lebanon Village,) R. I., was burned by an incendiary fire early Saturday morning. Loss, $4,400. Insured for $3,000.

Robitscheck & Co.'s morocco manufactory and tannery, in San Francisco, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $20,000; partially insured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

John Smith, Jr., aged eighteen, was drowned at the Merino Mills, at Johnston, R. I., on Friday night.

Charles Butts, a gunner on the Kearsarge when the Alabama was sunk, died suddenly, in Warren, R. I., on Friday night.

William Southern, an Englishman, aged twenty-seven, was drowned at Lansdale, on Friday night, while bathing.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—A game of base-ball was played here yesterday between the Chicago and Baltimore Clubs, in which the former club was victorious by a score of 17 to 12.

THE CUNARD COMPANY AND THE ENGLISH BOARD OF TRADE.

The correspondence just published between the Board of Trade and Mr. John Burns, of the Cunard Company, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, illustrates the great difficulty which any government must have in dealing with so large a subject as that of merchant shipping legislation. Mr. T. H. Farrer, secretary to the Board of Trade, writes to Mr. Burns in answer to a communication from the latter forwarding a memorial ("numerously and most influentially signed by the steam and sailing shipowners of this country") requesting that the proposed merchant shipping legislation of the present session may be postponed pending the report of the Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships, protesting "respectfully, though emphatically, against the piecemeal style of legislation," and urging that the subject should be dealt with "in one comprehensive measure." In his reply Mr. Farrer points out that when in 1869, and again in subsequent sessions, the Board of Trade did introduce a comprehensive measure for consolidating and amending the merchant shipping laws, they were constantly informed by those interested that the measure was too large and comprehensive, and that it would be necessary to deal with the several branches of the subject separately. "Under these circumstances," he concludes, "it is obvious that if the shipping interest refuse to support a comprehensive bill because it is too comprehensive, and a bill dealing with one branch of the subject because it is not comprehensive enough, there will be great difficulty in amending and consolidating the law." Mr. Burns, in reply, denies that any hostility was expressed by the various associations of ship-owners to the Merchant Shipping Code of 1869 on the grounds advanced by Mr. Farrer; but it is within general recollection that individual ship-owners expressed their hostility, and that the enormous length of the bill was made a ground for pressing the Government to withdraw it. Mr. Burns at the close of his letter again urges that further legislation be suspended until the issue of the report of the Royal Commission, and reminds the department of the line taken by Sir Charles Adderley in resisting Mr. Plimsoll's bill. Probably, therefore, the Government bill for the measurement of tonnage will also have to be postponed for the report of the Royal Commission, which we trust may not disappoint the expectations conceived of it.

SOLAR THEORIES.

On the 2d of March last, says *Galignani*, the Academy of Sciences received a communication, as our readers may recollect, from Father Secchi, containing tables of the altitudes of solor prominences observed by him or his assistant, Father Ferrari from Oct. 3 to Dec. 26, 1873, and also an account of an important observation, the substance of which is this: On the 23d of January last, at 9 A. M., no spots were remarked within fifty and ninety degrees of the sun's eastern bordr, where, however, a fine bright prominence, resembling a metallic ebullition, was observed. Father Secchi considered it, according to his theory, to proceed from an eruption, the base of which was concealed from view. At 2:15 P. M. he found a well-defined spot there, consisting of four black dots, forming a curve, at three millimetres from the limb. Hence he argued that, as this spot could not have escaped him in the morning, it must have been formed during his absence by the falling of the matter thrown out by the eruptions, a circumstance perfectly in accordance with his views. Last week M. Faye, who had been absent for two months or more, replied to this communication, which is antagonistic to his cyclone corkscrew theory. He begged to remark that Father Sechi could not have said more if he had actually seen the matter of the prominence fall down upon the sun, and if he were absolutely certain there was no spot there before. And even then there would not have been sufficient evidence to prove that the spot had been formed according to Father Secchi's theory. For, on examining the diagrams sent in by the latter, he looked in vain for the slightest representation of anything falling. That there was no spot there before, solely restep on Father Ferrari's evidence, and he might have overlooked it very easily, since in the immediate vicinity of the limb spots are always very faint and difficult to distinguish. At 2 P. M., the sky being clearer, the spot was seen. But even admitting it to have been formed between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., where was the proof that it had arisen according to Father Secchi's views? For if the metallic matter thrown out by the supposed eruption had really fallen back upon the sun, the spectroscope would have revealed its nature by giving a continuous spectrum. Nothing of the kind, however, had yet been observed on the solar furnace.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 13—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the northern portion of the Middle States, generally cloudy weather and rain will prevail, with easterly or southerly winds, low temperature, and falling barometer.*

For the southern portion of the Middle States, clear or clearing weather, south or west winds, and a slight rise of temperature.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	62°	72°	3:30 P. M.	82°	88°
6 A. M.	64°	73°	6 P. M.	75°	82°
9 A. M.	71°	78°	9 P. M.	70°	70°
12 M.	76°	80°	12 P. M.	69°	72°

Average temperature yesterday.....76⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....71⅛°

GLOOMY CROP PROSPECTS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 12.—The *Courier-Journal* to-morrow will publish crop reports from all parts of the State. For three months past, in Southern and Western Kentucky, not enough rain has fallen at any one time to lay the dust. The crops are almost entirely destroyed, and even with an abundance of rain henceforth they cannot be saved. Of tobacco there will be scarcely any crop. Corn and oats are very small, but wheat is the best crop for many years. Much destitution is already reported, and the Government has been petitioned to convene the Legislature for the purpose of devising some means of relief. Rains have fallen in Eastern and Central Kentucky during the last two days, but too late to afford much relief. In the mountain districts actual cases of starvation are reported.

A YOUNG MAN DROWNED.

At 8 o'clock last evening John Kelly, aged eighteen, of No. 827 Eleventh avenue, and Patrick McManus, aged nineteen, of No. 831 Eleventh avenue, hired a row-boat at Fifty-seventh street, North River, for a trip up the Hudson River. When opposite Sixty-third street, the boat, by some mismanagement, was upset, and both the young men were precipitated into the water. McManus was drowned, but Kelly clung to the overturned boat until aid reached him, and he was pulled ashore by some boys who had witnessed the mishap. The body of McManus was not recovered.

A CASE OF MAYHEM.

Bernard McGill and Patrick Maher, both residing at No. 615 East Fourteenth street, quarreled last night at their residence, and, during the fight which followed, McGill bit off a portion of Maher's under lip. Maher was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and McGill was arrested.

THE PICTURE OF THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

During the weary days and months of the great trial at bar, says the London *Standard*, Mr. Lincoln Alldridge, a rising young artist who has already attained some celebrity, was industriously engaged in sketching the principal persons concerned therein, preparatory to painting a memorial picture of that remarkable event. His constant attendance throughout the whole proceedings enabled him to take advantage of those periods when some exciting episode or some intensely interesting revelation gave animation and expression to every face, and force and character to every attitude. In this way his labors have resulted not in a mere group of heads, but in a vivid and truthful representation of the Court of Queen's Bench during the trial. The particular action in this great legal drama chosen by the artist is the cross-examination of Luie by Mr. Hawkins, Dr. Kenealy interposing with some exception to the form of the question addressed to the witness. The face of the claimant is turned toward his counsel with the indignant expression it often wore toward the end of the trial; and Mr. Whalley, close by, appears as if he were about to impetuously address the court, but is prevented by Mr. Harcourt, the claimant's solicitor. Dr. Kenealy is supported by his juniors, Mr. Cooper Wyld and Mr. McMahon, while Mr. Hawkins has the assistance of Serjeant Parry, Mr. Chapman Barber, and Mr. Bowen. The presiding judges are most successfully delineated. The Lord Chief Justice of England is watching the wordy warfare, as if ready to interpose. Mr. Justice Lush is looking across the court at the witness with a stern smile; and Mr. Justice Mellor, with his head propped on his hand, an attitude very frequently adopted by him—evidently regards Luie as an impostor of whom he would himself like to have the unmasking. Mr. Alldridge has been equally successful with the jury, who are posed exactly as they might have been seen any day during the trial. The canvas is lifted, without conveying the idea of overcrowding, with all the other subsidiary actors—Bowker, Vincent Gosford, Pollard, Stevens, Whicher are grouped near the jury-box; and on the opposite side appear Harding, Guilford Onslow, and the Claimant's principal adherents. Below the Judges are Master Cockburn and Master Davis (of the Common Pleas,) the clerks who sat out the trials, Mr. Frayling, &c.

The gentlemen of the press employed by the morning newspapers in producing those voluminous reports which were read by the public with such unflagging interest, are depicted to the life. The only fault in the conception of this great work as an historical memorial is, probably, that sufficient prominence is not given to the claimant's person. The face is that of a stout, overfed man, but so much was said in the trial about his extreme fatness that it was certainly an oversight not to have brought out that peculiarity.

Altogether there are sixty-five portraits, every one of which is an admirable likeness, and some of them might be justly spoken of with high praise. All the persons represented, except two, favored Mr. Alldridge with sittings, but the attitudes and postures were all sketched in court. The two exceptions are the claimant and Luie.

LONDON STABLES.

"It is to be regretted," says the London *Times*, "that no animal save man was able to take part in the meetings lately held in London by the International Congress for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for there can be little doubt that an intelligent animal gifted with speech would have pointed out many acts of cruelty committed on dumb creatures which are entirely overlooked by those who confine their observation to active acts of cruelty, and forget that some of the greatest sufferings endured by both man and beast arise from sins of omission rather than of commission. For instance, it is cruel to beat a horse with unnecessary violence, but it is even more cruel to keep the horse in its stable without sufficient air or exercise, and with food either than enough or less than enough to preserve the beast in good health. If the members of the Congress had inspected the stables in the mews hidden behind the big houses of London, they would have found horses of every description shut up in ill-ventilated, overcrowded prisons, uncheered by one ray of sunshine, and either overfed or half-starved, according to the rascality or ignorance of the coachman and his fellow-stableman. Death to many of these horses would be a positive boon compared with the unhealthy monotonous existence they lead. Yet they are supposed to be well contented with their lot, and none of those who commiserate the sufferings of the cab or omnibus horse feel ony sympathy for the gouty, apoplectic carriage horse, who is in reality often the more to be pitied of the two.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

REV. W. N. DUNNELL'S CONGREGATION.

THE FIRST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE EAST SIDE—ITS HISTORY FOR FIFTY YEARS—FULL LIST OF OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE RECTOR.

There is a class of churches in New-York whose field of usefulness, though little known, is much more extensive than those of the great churches with which the public are familiar. The magnificent temples that line the up-town avenues and grace the summits of Murray Hill are worthy examples of what rich New-York can do in the way of promoting Christian worship. But let any one study the religious aspect, or rather the absence of any religious aspect at all, which forms a principal feature of the down-town wards. There will be found districts containing thousands of inhabitants who never enter a church, save by accident, and to whose natures the spirit of the gospel is as foreign as to the people of any of those lands which our missionary societies are yearly expending millions to convert. In the great, closely-packed regions which supervene between the haunts of commerce and the homes of wealth and fashion, churches are few and feeble. Often the only restraining influence in these quarters is the casual, and not always elevating, Police station. Here or there may be found some over-worked and unappreciated clergyman, who barely holds his own against the advancing tide of impiety and vice. The field is not an alluring one, and very naturally the additions to the ranks of the workers are few and far between. As to the encouragement for perseverance, the late utterance of one of the most energetic and successful of their number, that "if he could elevate the poor of the lower New-York wards to the condition of the heathen of India, he would begin to have some hope for them," is significant. Still, though neglected as they are, the importance of these mission churches cannot be overrated. While they remain, at least an active, and, in some cases, a growing, influence is exerted in the interest of religion which, if taken away, would leave hundreds of thousands in a state bordering on total infidelity.

One of the largest and most promising of this class of churches is All Saints' Protestant Episcopal, in Henry street, corner of Scammel. Its history is not uninteresting. Early in 1819, the first Episcopal services on the East Side were held in a private house near Grand Street Ferry. A few theological students, among whom were H. W. Ducharet and others, were the founders of this movement, which afterward developed into the Corlear's Hook Mission. The surface of the surrounding country was as rough and unleveled as in the time of Hudson. On the northerly side of Henry street, directly in front of the present site of the church, was a hill sixty feet high, crowned by earthworks erected in 1776 to cover the retreat of Washington's army from Long Island. The ground around the present Rutgers, Henry, and Madison streets was mostly farming land, and cut up into eight and ten acre lots, by rail fences. Three large ante-colonial estates, those of the Willets, the Rutgers, and the Corliers, occupied the larger portion of what is now the Seventh and Tenth Wards. The outlying suburbs of the City then extended to the lower end of the Seventh Ward, near the present Catharine street. On the 1st of September, 1820, a meeting to organize an Episcopal parish, under the title of Calvary Church, was held in a small wooden schoolhouse in Goerck street. The leader of the movement was Col. Marinus Willet, an officer of distinction in the Revolution, and one of the first to proclaim his adherence to the patriot cause. During the War of Independence he conducted the gallant defense of Fort Stanwix, and formed a life-long friendship with Lafayette. Willet street was named in his honor. Another of the early members, and one of the most active, was Henry Eckford, the great naval constructor, whose achievements in marine architecture have made his name one of the first in the annals of New-York. Associated with them were Jas. P. Allaire, one of the first citizens of the last generation, John Rooke, and others. In the year following the church organization, the Corporation of Trinity was petitioned to grant sufficient land for the erection of a church, but refused the request, thus necessitating, in a measure, the temporary abandonment of the design. The mission at Corlear's Hook, however, was still continued. Three years later Rev. Atwater Clark, D. D., a clergyman from the interior of the State, who for a long time had officiated at Auburn, Ballston Spa, and other then distant points, came to New-York and settled in the Seventh Ward, in the vicinity of the present Henry street. Through his unceasing endeavors, the failing project was again renewed. For a time services were held in a room in the private residence of this gentleman, the expense of furnishing which was paid by the sale of a portion of his library. Under his supervision the young congregation increased in numbers until, on the 27th of May, 1824, the organization of the Parish of All Saints' Church was effected. The following gentlemen were elected members of the first vestry: Geo. Dominick and James P. Allaire, Church Wardens, and Geo. Searing, Joseph D. Palmer, Thomas Appleby, Samuel P. Brown, George Lovett, Wm. P. Rathbone, John Rooke, and Sellick Nichols, Vestrymen. The last named is the only one of the ten now living. Services were at first held in the room previously mentioned, at the residence of Dr. Clark, until the 10th of October of the same year, when they were removed to a wooden building in Grand street, near Pitt. Three years later, in 1827, the number of communicants had increased to sixty, and the erection of the present church was determined upon. The ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone by Bishop Hobart on the 3d of October, 1827, were of an elaborate character, and at the consecration on the 8th of June, 1828, the Bishop was assisted by Rev. Dr., afterward Bishop, Onderdonk. In the years 1830-35 the neighborhood of the church was rapidly filled up by the substantial residences of the old Knickerbockers fleeing from the inroads of commerce on their more southerly domains. In that decade, the neighborhood around Henry and Rutgers streets and East Broadway was among the most fashionable in New-York. Another achievement of Dr. Clark in his long and active pastorate was the foundation in Williamsburg of the mission which formed the nucleus of the present parish of St. Mark's. In those days there was no ferry higher up the East River than Fulton street, and the reverend gentleman was forced to cross the water, while on these journeys, in a row-boat. He was also instrumental in founding a Sunday-school in Stanton street, and in other ways contributed

to the advancement of Church interests on the East Side.

The Sunday-school of the church, which, by reason of the advancing tide of immigration constantly pouring into the Seventh from the lower wards, the largest, and at the same time one of the best conducted in the City, was always the object of the rector's untiring care. Among the regularly enrolled scholars at that time was the since somewhat notorious Mr. Tweed, late of this City, together with his brother Richard. The Tweed family were at that time as respectable as any in New-York, the father and mother, who were of Quaker descent, residing on East Broadway, the favorite street of the old Knickerbocker families. This elder Tweed was in good circumstances, and though not much of a religious character, enjoyed an excellent reputation among his neighbors. Rev. Dr. Clark resigned in 1837, after a laborious and self-sacrificing pastorate, which dated from the planting of the church to its attainment of a commanding position in the diocese. His successor was Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., (now one of the Assistant Rectors of Trinity Parish,) a gentleman whose abilities are too well known to need commendation here. During his pastorate the church, with a seating capacity of 1,200, was so crowded that not a pew was to be had. It was during his rectorship that the first daily Lenten services in the diocese were held at All Saints'. In the tenth year of his rectorship Dr. Haight resigned. Rev. Wm. E. Eigenbrodt was called to the vacancy, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. In the second year of his pastorate the church was remodeled, and other improvements added to existing ones. Among the additions was the present recess chancel, and the fine, elaborately-carved marble font. The latter was mainly constructed from designs furnished by the Pastor himself. The latter resigned in 1857, to accept the Professorship of Divinity in the General Theological Seminary. In this year the fortunes of the parish, which had been gradually failing for some time back, reached their lowest ebb. The up-town migration had carried off almost all the people of wealth and standing, and left the church to the support of the poor, with whom the neighborhood now abounded. Hardly any members of means were left to provide for the necessary expenses. The Vestry were without money, and for a time it seemed as though the only way to save the organization was to sell the church and real estate, consisting of five lots on Henry street and two on Scammel, and follow the universal movement northward. One hundred thousand dollars could readily have been obtained for the property, which, with additions from members who had already moved above Fourteenth street, would have sufficed to erect a fine edifice on one of the avenues. Wiser and more generous counsels prevailed, and the corporators with whom the final decision rested, declined to rob the Seventh Ward of a church which had grown with its growth and in the affection of rich and poor alike. Dr. Flagg's rectorship terminated in 1861, his place being filled in the year following by Rev. Cuthbert C. Barclay, who remained in the pastorate for the space of twelve months. His death, which occurred in the ministry, was mourned with more than ordinary sorrow by the congregation, who fully appreciated his short though effective efforts in their behalf. He was one of the most beloved of all the rectors. In the Easter of 1863, following his death, a call was tendered to Rev. Samuel J. Corneille, whose incumbency lasted over eight years. Under this clergyman the congregation, which had already begun to feel a reaction from the deep depression of 1850-60, gave unmistakable signs of capacity for future growth. The baptisms and confirmations were materially increased, and the field of church work in other departments considerably extended. Dr. Corneille was succeeded by the present rector in 1871. Since his advent Trinity has assisted the parish with large sums of money, the erection of a fine parsonage in close proximity to the church, and in a variety of other ways, all characterized by the usual wise liberality and well-placed beneficence of that corporation. An elegantly and richly decorated set of chancel furniture has been added to the ornaments of the church, each piece being presented in the form of a memorial by some member or members of the congregation desirous of commemorating the virtues of their departed friends. A number of these pieces bear the names of several of the previous pastors. The following is a revised abstract of the report of the parish to the Ninetieth Convention of the Diocese of New-York, held at St. John's Chapel, Sept. 24, 1873, and contains the latest and fullest details in relation to the membership, financial standing, &c., of the church: Families, 220; individuals, 980; baptisms, (adults 10, infants 88,) 98; confirmed, 62; marriages, 51; burials, 60; communicants admitted, 23; removed into the parish, 11; removed from the parish, 8; died, 3; present number, 212. The Holy Communion is celebrated on the first Sunday of each month, and on greater festivals. Catechists and Sunday-school teachers, 32, Catechumens—children taught the catechism openly in church—330; times, 52; total number of young persons instructed, 450. Celebration of Divine service—Sundays, twice and three times; holy days, once; other days, Wednesdays throughout the year; Lent, daily; total, 204. The total contributions for the year 1873 were $1,991 21, of which $842 was for parish purposes and $850 for church purposes in general. The church also receives an annual donation of $5,000 from Trinity, on condition that the pews in the church are free. The officers of the parish, in addition to the Rector, consist of two Church Wardens and eight Vestrymen, whose names are as follows: Wilson Small, Wm. Miles, Harrison Barber, S. D. Tucker, George B. Blaney, Robert Darling, Samuel Collier, Jas. Baly, and James H. McDonough.

REV. WILLIAM N. DUNNELL.

Rev. William N. Dunnell, the present Rector of All Saints', is an old resident of the Seventh Ward, and in early life was connected for some years with the church over which he now presides. He was born in this City, in the Parish of All Saints', on the 3d of February, 1825. His father, Elbridge Gerry Dunnell, M. D., a physician of high repute in his profession, died during his son's infancy, leaving the latter to the care of a near connection of the family. While still in his teens and before the completion of his academical course, the future clergyman evinced a decided taste for theology—an inclination, however, which met with the strongest opposition from his guardian, who had already formed designs of a different character for the future of his young charge. The latter was accordingly induced for the time being to abandon his original purpose and enter upon the career of a medical student. He read medicine for several years, until, the subject becoming distasteful to him, he turned his attention to art. In the latter pursuit he was more successful, supporting himself thereby while engaged in his theological studies, which he had again resumed at the earliest opportunity. He was ordained to the ministry in 1858, and assigned to Red Bank, N. J., as his first field of labor. During his twelve years' pastorate at this point he performed an amount of clerical work which has been seldom if ever equaled. In addition to his regular pastoral duties, he planted in succession seven different missions at places distant five to forty miles from Red Bank, and a number of which now possess church edifices and parochial organizations. For a long time it was his custom to officiate at two different points and three different hours on every Sunday, preaching at the church at Red Bank in the morning, at Middletown in the afternoon, and again at Red Bank in the evening. Among the other villages in which he organized and kept up a regular succession of services were Navesink, Bricksburg, Toms River, and Manchester. Twice during his rectorship was the church at Red Bank enlarged, and otherwise repaired and adorned. But his greatest work in this locality, aside from that in his own parish, was connected with All Saints' Memorial Church, in the Highlands of Navesink. On the 16th of October, 1861, he introduced (for the first time) the service of the church at a school-house in Riceville, officiating at first once a month, and afterward twice a month, with a full Sunday service once every four weeks. In this last work he was considerably aided by a devoted churchman of the village, who assisted so effectually in the Sunday-school that the number of scholars was increased in three weeks from three to seventy. Such a display of earnest devotion was not thrown away upon the people. The family of a deceased lady, whose long-cherished desire had been to erect a chapel for the celebration of church worship in that vicinity, revived her original plan, and determined to carry out her intention in a manner worthy of the departed. Such was their zeal that, in a little over two years after his initial preaching, the corner-stone of the new edifice had been laid by the Bishop of New-Jersey. This was in October, 1863. On the 9th of October of the following year, the completed church was consecrated, the Rector of Red Bank being simultaneously, and with singular unanimity, invited to the charge of the parish which he had so devotedly and unselfishly served, of which he was, in truth, the founder. He preached one sermon in the newly-finished edifice, and then resigned, having in the short interval of three years accomplished a work which would not have been thought slow had it been extended to ten. Of his other missionary labors, all discharged while fulfilling his regular pastoral work, the inhabitants of that portion of New-Jersey bear ready and ample witness. It was while occupied in this endless round of official toil that he originated and brought to perfection the Mutual Insurance League of the Clergy, an institution which, at first confined to the church, has been since introduced with success into several other denominations, into the Masonic Order, the United States Post-Office, and large numbers of trades and professions, mutual benefit societies, and other associations of a secular nature. The wisdom of the author has since been thoroughly tested, by the prolonged series of experiments thus made in so many different walks of life, and by so many different agencies, and it is safe to say that a more flattering success has never attended any financial undertaking of similar scope. Mr. Dunnell still continues the management of this work, within the limits of the Episcopal Church, disbursing annually the sum of over $40,000 to the widows and orphans of deceased clergy, and conducting the business of the association with a promptitude and efficiency which elicits the deserved gratitude of his professional brethren. Few professional men have ever exhibited such exceptional business tact and talent as the modest and unassuming Rector of All Saints'.

In the Autumn of 1871 he was called to the charge of his present parish, one of the most difficult and at the same time one of the most important in the large and wealthy Diocese of New-York. Since entering upon his labors here he has been greeted with a success which would be astonishing were it not the legitimate result of uncommon pastoral ability and remarkable aptitude for dealing with the world at large. Mr. Dunnell is no closet Pastor. Called to the care of a parish numbering nearly 1,000 souls, situated in a remote and little-known region of the City, and yet in many respects of the gravest importance to the cause of Christian growth, he has administered its affairs with a uniform ability and prosperity such as had characterized the pastorate of no previous Rector. In addition to the latter office he holds the post of Chaplain of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., one of the finest commands in the State. His success has met with the readiest recognition from the first corporation of the Episcopal Church—a recognition not merely confined to verbal compliments, but to material and substantial ones. A preacher of force and unction, with a thorough knowledge of the manner, so difficult of attainment, of properly conveying spiritual truth in an attractive form, he has, from the start, enjoyed the warm regard of his parishioners, and the lasting respect of his many friends both public and private.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

Sermon of Rev. Mr. Dunnell Yesterday.

"And he said unto him, Son thou art ever with me; and all that I have is thine."—Luke, xv., 31.

The parable of the Prodigal Son is remarkable chiefly for its clear and forcible illustration of the misery that awaits those who depart from God, and the characteristics that denote the true penitent, as well as the several steps by which that penitent returns to his father's house, and the readiness of the father to receive and pardon him. No parallel is more frequently quoted, nor better known and remembered. It is associated with our earliest recollections. The prodigal son is a synonym for all forms of disobedience. His history has a touch of romance, and arrests our attention. His forlorn condition excites interest and enlists sympathy. We see in him the type of all those who have renounced their Heavenly Father's authority and forsaken their Heavenly Father's house. And we see, in the several steps of his degradation, an illustration of the degrees of crime. We note that his experience is only a comparison of the several stages of wretchedness, from positive to superlative; and we see, in the character of the father, indulgence, and an exemplification of the tender love and ready forgiveness of our Heavenly Father. We remark, in the prodigal's return, there is a picture of true penitence, and in the act of the father, who, beholding him while he was yet a great way off, goes out to greet him, and anticipates all his self-accusings, and meets him, as it were, more than half way, and reassures him and draws him to his breast, and loads him with caresses, and avoids every allusion to his waywardness, and seeks, with a delicacy and gentle refinement that belong only to the tenderest parental instincts, to place the wanderer at once in the position which he held before he went away, and to bury all the unhappy past in oblivion. In all this we behold the love of our Heavenly Father for us, and His readiness to receive and welcome and comfort the penitent. We have none of us read the parable so carelessly as to suppose that the Prodigal Son went back to his father's house to be born again. We never confound his change of life, his amendment of his vicious ways, and his seeking his father's face, with regeneration. Through the whole course of his idle, dissolute, and even criminal career, he was still his father's son. The relationship never ceases, however his sins separated him from his father. He never doubts the legitimacy of his birth. No! When at the worst he stood up amid his misery, to think how much better cared for were his father's servants than was he. There was no question as to the relationship. When he resolved to return it was with no doubt as to his relationship. No! he said, "I will rise and go to my father," and when his father clasped him to his breast there were no nice questions to be adjusted as to what was his status. There are no technical quibbles about another birth; there is no placing him on probation to see whether his sinful acts had illegitimatized him; there is no holding him away for a period to see whether he would thereafter perform well and truly the office of a son. All is unmixed acclamation, unquestioning welcome, unreserved forgiveness. "Bring forth the best robe and put on him, put a ring on his hand and shoes on his feet, and bring hither the fatted calf and kill it, and let us eat and be merry; for this is my son that was dead and is alive, he was lost and is found." All this illustrates to us in a forcible manner the care of those born to God and made His by adoption and grace who have subsequently departed from his house, and wasted the riches of his grace upon the lusts of the earth, neglecting and forsaking the spiritual food that can nourish the soul and fill themselves with husks. Undoubtedly the case of the Prodigal Son applies to all sinners in a certain sense, but the weight of its application falls evidently upon those who received the spirit of Jesus Christ and who acknowledged the Most High God. The whole narrative is so natural that it carries our sympathies with it. We feel that his condition would have been less deplorable had he been cast upon the world without a knowledge of his follies; and if he had known the blessings of his father's counsel his fallen condition was made worse by contrast. The son can never be like the husband. The children of God can never be as the heathen. They may despise their privileges, they may break their vows, but those privileges have been granted, and those vows are over their heads. It is no longer a question whether they will accept the relationship, but whether, having accepted it, they will renounce it. It is not with them a matter of choice. They cannot plead ignorance or the disability which belongs to ignorance. With them it is simply a question of adherence to that to which they openly vowed; or deliberate and willful apostasy. This last was the condition of the Prodigal Son. When he returned it was to a house which he had forsaken; when he sought forgiveness it was from a father whom he had known, and of whose bounty he had partaken. He asked to be reinstated in his father's favor, and the music and the dancing and the feastings and the father's joy and the household revelry and the general mirth which greet his arrival are not called forth by a stranger, but one they knew, one who had been with them in other happy days. That joy which figures to us the holier joy in heaven over the one sinner that repenteth is, after all, but the joy of the household over the return of one of its members. But in our consideration of the character and experience of the Prodigal Son, and in the lessons which we learn from his apostasy and amendment there is one character of the parable which is comparatively overlooked. The interesting and exciting story concerning the erring youth leads us too often to think of the parable as though it related only to him. We speak of the parable of the Prodigal Son as though no profitable truth could be educed from the other characters, and so lose much of the advantage which we might otherwise receive. The brother of the prodigal, to whom the words of the text are addressed, is almost overlooked, and perhaps naturally. The shepherd who, out of a flock of 100 sheep, lost one, seems to devote his whole attention and care to the finding and reclaiming of that one, and when he had found it rejoices exclusively over that one, and seems for a time utterly to forget the ninety-nine which did not go astray. And yet his labor for, and rejoicing over, the one sheep recovered is in itself the very best evidence of his love for each one of the others. What he hath he no longer hopes for. Our daily experience is analagous to this. A single individual in our midst who unexpectedly evinces an interest in holy things arrests our attention more for the time than all the faithful flock. A single missionary, working single handed with God in some remote corner of the earth, excites our sympathy and draws out our efforts in his behalf—more perhaps than do all the faithful, earnest laborers near us. The little island on which the light of the Gospel is being planted draws our eyes to it, and a single Jew awakening to the knowledge of Christian truth is welcomed with an acclaim that apparently excludes every one else. We are disposed so entirely to send out our sympathies with the prodigal as utterly to forget the one who never strayed, and thus lose much of the profitable teaching of the parable; and often, therefore, the case of this wanderer is cited, as though it had an infallible and universal application, and as though each one of the human family must pass through experiences precisely similar to his before they can assume to lay claim to the love and favor and the possession of the Eternal Father. The case of this prodigal is thus used in a manner never designed by its Divine Author, and the fact that all are not prodigals in the sense of the parable is overlooked. There is danger that the history of this prodigal may be entirely misunderstood, and his character be invested with a charm, especially in the minds of the young, to whom adventure is always attractive, and frequently, I fear, young men set out deliberately to pass through the experiences of this erring one, encouraged thereto by the popular methods of illustrating conversions in this parable. If it is taught that all must return as the prodigal in the parable returned, then all must pass through the prodigal's experience, and as he did not return until he touched the bottom of sin and misery, those who would return like him must follow him. I need not demonstrate how erroneous such a view is; how unjust is such a use of the parable, nor how wicked and impious is the teaching which encourages such a view. Now, there is in the letter and spirit of the answer to the elder brother so much of love, so much of commendation, so much indeed of unqualified approval, that we lose one of the most tender and instructive lessons in the parable if we disregard it. It is true that the elder brother manifested a jealous and almost churlish spirit at seeing his father so lavish in his welcome to the prodigal, and his remarks to the father savored much of envy, and are deserving of severe reproof. But we must not suppose that this very natural exhibition of spleen is more reprehensible than all the prodigal's rioting, debauchery, and apostasy. We must not feel that the father, who was so prone to forgive and to overlook, nay more, to hide in oblivion the extremely culpable acts of the prodigal, should be less ready to bear with and even extenuate the momentary envy of the other. We must not suppose, in other words, that our Father delights in forgiving only the sins of the extremely wicked, and does not appreciate the faithfulness of His children. The father's answer to the elder brother's peevish remark is a notable refutation of such a theory, and is, under the circumstances, one of the most comfortable and encouraging sayings in our Father's Book of Comforts. It is even more full of love, breathing a higher spirit of confidence, developing a deeper depth of tenderness, if it is possible, than those with which he greets his wayward and repentant brother. He had just forgiven and received the extreme offender, and he will not now look hardly upon the temporary remissness of his faithful brother. No, his answer shows a measure of forbearance which to us is even more surprising than the forbearance which he displays toward the other, for it shows one touched with a feeling of childish infirmity. The prodigal comes under circumstances calculated to engender active sympathy; hunger shows in his face; his garments were insufficient, coarse, and ragged; his body was smirched with the filth of sin, and he came in a picture calculated to wring a parent's heart and burst its gates, though they had been made of sterner stuff than parents' hearts are generally made of. "Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee, and I am no longer worthy to be called thy child." The father's joy commences and culminates in the single reflection. "This is my son that was lost, and is found; he was dead and is alive." The father at once buried the past in forgiveness. He knows the depth of his son's self-abasement, and penitence, needed not that he should add a single word to insure present amendment and future constancy. Yet when this elder brother, returning from the field, and surprised at the unwonted sights and sounds of revelry, is betrayed into expressions of harshness, almost accusing his father of injustice and of a too great partiality for the profligate who brought dishonor upon his gray hairs, what does he say? "Lo! These many years do I serve thee, neither at any time transgressed I thy commands, and yet thou never gavest me a kid that I might make merry with my friends. But as soon as this, thy son, which hath devoured thy living with harlots, has come, thou hast killed for him the fatted calf." Then the father's love bursts all barriers; then his tenderness mounts to sublimity; then his heart yearns toward his petulant, but faithful boy; he cannot be harsh to the one who has been constant from the first. He knows the temper of the one whose life has been passed with him too well not to pity his foibles, and perhaps, too, he sees that his very jealousy has its root in its love for him and zeal for his honor. And all his love, all his forbearance, and all his winning forgiveness vent themselves in one sentence: "My son, thou art ever with me, and all I have is thine." Oh, if we see tenderness and compassion and forbearance displayed in the father's dealings with the prodigal, how much more do these qualities appear in his intercourse with those children who never forsook him. If it stirs us to hear the father say, in tones of rapture, "This is my son which was lost and is found," how much better to listen to the sentence, "My boy, thou art ever with me, and all I have is thine." If the prodigal was made the recipient of undeserved and unexpected favors; if he felt enriched again to find shoes on his feet and a gorgeous robe on his emaciated form, and a ring upon his finger, what are these as compared with the inheritance conveyed in the sentence of the father to his faithful boy, "All that I have is thine." If the fatted calf furnished a grateful meal to the poor starved penitent, what was it to the enjoyment of the constant child who had eaten at his father's table from the first until now? This eldest brother had his works of penitence to perform, but how easy for him, living in the presence and cheered by the encouraging smile of his father, to repent and amend when overtaken by a fault, as compared with the same work when attempted by his brother, in a strange land, loaded down with cares and passions and surrounded on every side by influences which separated him more and more from his father's presence and his father's house. Oh! in figuring to ourselves the joy that heaven knows over one sinner that repenteth, let us not forget that there is yet a deeper rapture waiting the true and just and faithful who never from the perfect paths of God's commandment strayed. We do not mean never sinned, and never erred. There is no man that sinneth not. This elder brother sinned deeply, but how readily the father's wrath gave way, and the transgression was buried in his own deep love. "My son thou art ever with me, and all I have is thine." The righteous and faithful beings united to God have a right to the heavenly inheritance by His grace. See what difference this father in his sedate judgment makes between the prodigal and the constant son. There is joy over the first, but there is calm, unshaken trust and confidence in the latter; there is forgiveness for the first, but there is a quiet, unreserved commendation of the latter. The penitent prodigal finds rest for his soul, and will receive his reward, but not a reward equal to that of him who never departed from the father. Think of it, beloved! Think what it is to be ever with the Father, in His House, living in His presence, eating at His table, sharing His joys, and hearing Him say to you, "All I have is thine"—my house, my kingdom, my spirit, my glory, my own eternal self, and with all things else His cross here, His crown there. His humiliation here, His glory and immortality there, His dying here, His resurrection and spiritual existence there.

OUR TRADE WITH OTTAWA.

A statement from the American Consul at Ottawa of the amount of goods exported in the years ending June 30, 1873 and 1874, respectively, shows that the total imports from that port to the United States during the past year have been less by $213,434 03 than for the year before, the amounts being in 1872-3 $704,416 33, and in 1873-4 $490,932 30. This falling off is entirely in the lumber trade, and is due to the financial depression and scarcity of money, and consequently dull markets. The lumber exports in 1872-3 amounted to $684,775 85, and in 1873-4 it was only $453,673 90, a decrease of $231,101 95. The exports of other articles of produce, however, show a rapid increase, the amount being about double for the past year that of the previous year. The general exports, manufactures, and produce, other than timber, in 1872-3 was $19,640 48, and in 1873-4 $39,258 40, being an increase of $17,617 92.

MARYLAND.

THE APPROACHING CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY THE OFFICERS OF A BUILDING COMPANY—THE NEW CITY HALL AT BALTIMORE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 9.

The political campaign in Maryland has opened unusually early this year, an explanation of which may be found in the strong disposition of the Democrats to elect an entirely new Congressional delegation in November, and their hope of winning back the two seats in the House which they lost to the Republicans in 1872. Since the days of Henry Winter Davis the State has not had a man of real ability on the floor of Congress, and prominent Democrats are asking themselves whether they cannot send members there whose voices will be heard with respect, and who will command some influence in the legislation of the next Congress. Ex-Gov. Swann is one of the most useful Representatives Maryland has had since the war, but the original Democracy of his district have never been satisfied with him on account of his Unionism during the rebellion, and his record as the War Governor of Maryland. The seat was given him as a reward for his services in turning the State over to the Democrats in 1867, but they argue that he has been fully paid, and that he now ought to give way. His district (the Fourth) comprises the ten upper wards of Baltimore, in which there are a number of gentlemen who are now pressing their claims on account of their loyalty to the Confederacy. Among these candidates, Hon. Robert M. McLane holds the first place. He has been making speeches before ward meetings, in which he asks the party to make him their candidate because in 1861 he was a leader in the secession movement in Maryland, that he advised the insurrection to prevent the passage of Northern troops through the State, and helped to burn the bridges over the Susquehanna to hinder their advance. But Mr. Swann is not to be easily defeated. He is very wealthy, and he rather has the control of the inside forces of politics within the party. Another advantage in his behalf is that a combination has been formed to renominate him, and nominate Gen. F. C. Latrobe, his son-in-law, for Mayor. Mr. Vansant, the present incumbent of the Mayoralty, has designs upon the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Third District, comprising the other ten wards of the city, and it is hardly doubtful that he will obtain it, as the present member, Mr. O'Brien, has been a notorious failure, and the party is thoroughly against him. Mr. McLane's pretensions are supported by former service, as he was in Congress from 1847 to 1851, was Minister to China under President Pierce, and Minister to Mexico under President Buchanan. But although he is a fine speaker and a man of intelligence and experience, the Conservative Democrats consider him as too much a relic of the past to be proper for present use. The contest between him and Gov. Swann will be sharp, but present indications do not afford any reliable prognostication of the result.

As to the Congressional districts outside of the city, the First, in which are embraced the eastern shore counties, is doubtful. Col. Wilson, the sitting member, has declined a renomination, and there are a dozen aspirants for his place. In the Second, Mr. Stephenson Archer is tolerably certain of being returned for the fourth time, if he desires to be, and he has as yet given no hint to the contrary. The Fifth and Sixth are those which were carried by the Republicans two years ago. Mr. Albert for the former and Mr. Lowndes for the latter have both given notice that they are not candidates for the renomination. Both districts could easily be once more carried by the Republicans if they were in good condition, but the party has been sadly demoralized of late, principally by a system of appointments that has steadily weakened it. Mr. Creswell's resignation plays an important part here, as his administration of the affairs of the party has resulted in driving from an active interest in it a powerful element of the members who built it up from its feeble beginning in 1860 to the climax of its strength, which it reached in 1872. Now that his going out of office prohibits his mastership of State politics in the future, it is hoped that this dissatisfied element will go to work again, and, if they do, these districts will certainly return Republicans. The most prominent name mentioned in the Fifth, where the colored vote is very strong, is that of Hon. Frederick Stone, who served in Congress ten or twelve years ago as a pro-Southern Democrat, but who has since been converted to Republicanism. In the Sixth, the mountain district of Western Maryland, Hon. George A. Pearse is talked of as Mr. Lowndes' successor. He is probably the ablest jurist in the State, an exceedingly popular man, and would make a strong candidate.

SUITS AGAINST ALLEGED DISHONEST AGENTS.

There has been a great deal of commotion in business circles recently on account of developments seriously affecting the honesty of the officers of three of the wealthiest land and building corporations of the city, and incidentally impugning the professional reputation of one of its leading lawyers. Some two years ago the Chesapeake Land and Building Association, the Franklin Land and Loan Company, and the Lexington Savings Bank, Fire Insurance and Land Company, with their joint capital of a million of dollars, were consolidated into one general management, and the law and brokerage firm of Clendenin & Wilson established as their agents and solicitors. About a year ago these agents purchased, in the name of the companies, as was then said, an extensive piece of property on the outskirts of the city, known as Highland Park, and proceeded to lease it out in plots as building lots, to erect a number of handsome cottages and a costly hotel upon it. At the time all this was begun, there were many of the stockholders—mostly people in moderate circumstances—whose individual investments did not exceed $1,000, who objected to such speculation with their money, but they were quieted for the time with the assurance that they would realize large profits in a short time. Not having seen a dollar of these prospective earnings they rose in revolt against the management, and asked for a statement for the use of a half million dollars of the combined capital. No satisfactory explanation was made, and then an investigation of the affairs of the companies was instituted, which resulted in the filing of a bill in the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, charging fraud upon the officers, praying for an injunction to restrain them from continuing to exercise such duties, and asking for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the companies. The bill makes the most damaging accusations against the agents and solicitors, and also against John Delphy, the former President, and John Ahern, the present President. It asserts that when Clendening and Wilson purchased the Highland Park property they did not make the transaction as agents, as they should have done in good faith, but caused the title deeds to be made out in the name of Wilson, one of the partners of the firm, and they stand recorded now as if it was his own personal purchase. Wilson reported to the combined corporations that the price paid was $244,824, while it has since been ascertained that the owner of the estate asked and received only $216,325. The bill of complaint alleges that these agents thus defrauded the companies out of $28,000, as appears by the legal record and the statements of the person from whom the property was bought. Furthermore, it is alleged that of the price paid, Clendening and Wilson placed $161,517 on mortgage, although they drew the full amount in cash from the companies, thus obtaining the immediate use for their personal benefit of that amount of actual money. It is also charged that by President Delphy's collusion with Wilson the latter was granted a lease at merely nominal rates, with privilege of purchase, of the homestead and mansion, the most valuable portion of the property. Other allegations are that Clendening and Wilson have leased the land and erected buildings thereupon without authority, that they have charged and obtained commissions of five per cent. upon all contracts, and that they have placed in the Board of Directors a majority of their confederates who have conspired to defraud the stockholders whose money has been spent so wastefully that the companies are now insolvent. For all these reasons the plaintiffs ask for the court to declare the leases void, to issue the injunction, and appoint a receiver.

The gentlemen who are made defendants in the case have resorted to the most strenuous means of silencing the complainants and hushing up the affair. Immediately after the bill of complaint being filed, a meeting of the stockholders was held at which it was agreed that the suit should be withdrawn if the inculpated officers would immediately resign. This was carried out on the part of the officers, but when the motion was made in court for the dismissal of the bill it appeared that one stockholder was put forward, as the representative of the party disposed to force further legal proceedings, to object to the stoppage of the suit. In this connection it was shown that an eminent Maryland lawyer had been guilty of personally soliciting plaintiffs to withdraw from the case, an action that it was currently remarked would have provoked the attention of the Bar Association, and caused his name to be stricken from the roll if it had been committed by a less distinguished practitioner. Judge Pinckney ruled that the case must go on, and his decision is looked for with great interest.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Eight years ago Baltimore started to erect a new municipal building on a grand scale, and it is now just approaching completion. It is constructed of white marble, and occupies an entire block, with a frontage of 250 feet, and a height to the top of the dome of 240 feet. In style of architecture it is decidedly mixed, the Italian being predominant, but it is, nevertheless, an exceedingly handsome structure, perhaps the finest of its kind in the United States. As no public work can be undertaken without the suspicion of corruption clinging to it, there is the regular scandal in this case. Whatever original warrant there is for the rumors of corruption in the fulfillment of the contract, lies in the fact that, when it was commenced, the builders were under bond to complete it for $1,200,000, while the outlay has already reached $2,800,000, and the end is not yet. It was begun under a Republican Administration, but when the Democrats succeeded to power they broke all the old contracts and awarded new ones. As the party was then exceedingly hungry, it is not improbable that the new Government was not disposed to be economical in fixing the expenditures. Mr. Jean, one of the present Building Committee, has been retailing mysterious hints around the city that he might, if he chose, tell of enormous corruption on the part of his associates in the committee; but he becomes as dumb as an oyster when pressed for particulars.

BISHOP CUMMINS' MOVEMENT.

EMANUEL CHURCH OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WITHDRAWS FROM THE OLD ORGANIZATION, AND FOLLOWS THE LEAD OF ITS PASTOR.

Bishop Cummins, in his withdrawal from the Protestant Episcopal Church, had the sympathy of many individual members of Emanuel Church in Louisville, Ky. That church last week, as already stated by telegraph, finally declared its preference for the Reformed Church. The following additional particulars, from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of Friday, will prove of interest: "This leaves but one Low Church in the city. The Pastor of Emanuel Church, Rev. Dr. J. M. Malone, it will be recollected, resigned his charge last week, and has become Pastor of a Reformed Church at Pittsburg. Rev. Dr. Malone was extremely Low-church in his views, as were many of his congregation, and the withdrawal of the church can be attributed partly to the influence of the pastor, who was the first as well as the last rector of the present church. Emanuel Episcopal church was organized in the year 1871, with thirteen communicants, a little neat frame edifice being built on the corner of Thirteenth street and Broadway. Here the congregation has worshiped since, Rev. Dr. Malone taking first charge, and remaining in charge until his withdrawal last week. The congregation has flourished, and from thirteen original communicants, has increased to nearly 200 members, among whom are many prominent gentlemen. It has manifested a desire for a change ever since the organization of the reform movement, and this desire, following the withdrawal of its pastor, found expression at the meeting last night. At this meeting about 100 ladies and gentlemen were present, a portion of whom, however, only were communicants. It was very evident that there was a decided majority in favor of withdrawal, and there were only three speakers upon the subject. Mr. G. N. Jackson, one of the Sunday-school superintendents of the church, was emphatically in favor of joining the new movement. Mr. James Avery was opposed to a withdrawal, and Mr. W. A. Steinwether earnestly favored it. The resolutions were then offered for adoption, declaring that as members of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church they withdrew from the Protestant Episcopal church, and connect themselves with the Reformed Episcopal Church. Only communicants were allowed to vote, and each was required to place his name with his vote for or against the resolutions. The vote stood 33 for the resolution and 10 against. This action is taken by a majority of those present, who are leading members of the church, but most of those members absent, we understand, will follow this action. The Chair stated that the church would be open Sunday as usual, and hoped that all would remain in the fold, but should any withdraw, he prayed that it might be in charity and love, with true, religious spirit, and with the fixed idea that each was entitled to his honest opinion, and to abide by that opinion. While they parted, they should part as friends who were working toward the same end, but by a different method and through a different road. An important question involved in the withdrawal of this church is as to the ownership of the church in which the congregation worship. They, of course, erected it, but it then became the property of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, and either the latter or the Diocese of Kentucky, it is claimed, can demand the ownership of the property."

DEAF-MUTE CONVENTION.

The eighth Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb will assemble in Belleville, Canada, at the Ontario Institution for Deaf-Mutes, on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain in session five or six days. This will be an important gathering, representing, as it will, thirty-five out of the forty-five institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb in the United States and Canada. The following subjects will be considered:

"As to the best means of securing to congenital deaf-mutes of average capacity an understanding and an idiomatic use of the English language.

As to the best means of teaching articulation and reading on the lips.

As to the limits of the number that should be taught in one class by a single teacher.

As to the effect upon the character and reputation of deaf mutes of assembling together in conventions, &c., after they have been educated.

A system of word-signs calculated to be a substitute for writing and spelling in the expression of the English language.

The necessity of illustrative apparatus in the education of the deaf and dumb.

The extent of the responsibility of the teacher in regard to the moral and religious character of his pupils.

As to whether the instruction of the deaf and dumb is entitled to rank as a profession, and the rights and responsibilities which are consequent upon a decision of this question.

As to the limits to success in the education of the mass of deaf mutes growing out of the fact of early or congenital deafness.

As to the advisability of separate institutions for the deaf and dumb, and the blind.

Sign writing and symbolic representation.

Special efforts to furnish deaf mutes with books and periodicals adapted to their needs.

The Bibliography of deaf mute education.

As to the legislation desirable to settle the degree of criminal responsibility of uneducated and partly educated deaf mutes.

As to the advantages and disadvantages of teaching both sexes in the same class.

Whether deaf mutes should be encouraged to marry, and under what limitations. This involves the question how far deafness may be expected to prove hereditary."

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A CHIEF JUSTICE.

Quite a sensation was created in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, at Madison, on the 9th inst., by the reading of a letter by Chief Justice Ryan addressed to him and inclosing $100. The letter is as follows:

RICHFIELD, Wis., June 20.

To E. G. Ryan:

DEAR SIR: Please do for me what you can. If I will win the case I will give you a $100 more.

(Signed,) LUDWIG HENRY ZEAUN.

P. S.—I vote for Mr. Taylor.

The Chief Justice said he had no means of judging whether the letter was really written and signed by the party whose name appeared, but after consulting with his associates, he felt it his duty to make the matter public, that it might be investigated. He had, therefore, requested the presence of the Attorney General, and he referred the letter and its contents to him for such action as should seem best. He remarked, with much feeling, that he did not know how he had ever earned such a gross insult. Zeaun had been in Madison for several days watching a suit in which he was very much interested, and it is thought he made the attempt to bribe without fully knowing or appreciating what he was doing.

SWORDFISHING.

A correspondent at New-London, Conn., tells something of swordfishing. He went out a few days ago with a party which secured, in twenty-four hours, three splendid fish. He says: "On reaching the grounds about twenty-five miles south-east of Block Island, we began to sight the fish and prepared to fasten them. 'Steady your helm,' is passed in whispers; 'luff a little;' 'now bear away;' 'just as she goes:' the man at the wheel takes the wink, and follows the graceful movements of the noble fish. The next instant the harpoon is seen to descend with lightning speed, the fish is struck, and quicker than thought dives into his native element. 'Take care,' 'stand aside,' and 'over with the barrel,' are orders which were given from the Captain in quick succession, and before the land lubbers stop blinking their eyes or have recovered from their amazement, the yacht and a half barrel attached to a fifty-fathom line are sailing in opposite directions. Attention is next directed to another fish, and the same process is followed until a half dozen or more barrels are floating around. The small boats are next manned, and nimble Jack, armed with a lance, chases a barrel, ships it, and then hauls on the line. The fish, pricked with the strain on the iron, renews his speed, and away goes the small boat trolled at high speed. Slowly the line is hauled in and the monster brought to the top of the water—sometimes coming of his own accord, sword foremost, but the lance awaits him, and by a well-directed blow his heart is pierced. The water for yards is covered with blood; a rope is passed around the tail and the fish secured. After capturing three, weighing about 300 pounds each, we left the grounds and sailed home loaded with our freight. While at sea we met a school of blackfish, which our Captain did not dare attack, as our gear was too small to capture a twenty-five or thirty-foot monster."

THE CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND BEVERAGES IN CITIES.

LETTER FROM M. HUSSORY, OF PARIS, TO MR. EDWARD YOUNG, OF WASHINGTON.

Prof. Hussory, of Paris, a member of the Institute of France, has addressed the communication subjoined to Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington. As the information applied for is not in the possession of Mr. Young, probably some one who may read the letter may be able to furnish some of the facts desired:

PARIS, Feb. 7, 1874.

SIR: I am about to publish a new edition of my work entitled *Les Consummations de Paris*, and I desire, as I did in the first, to compare the amount of the principal articles consumed in the City of Paris with those consumed in your capital and in other great cities of your country, if it is possible to procure me the necessary elements.

I now appeal to your kindness, and ask you to furnish me with this information, in accordance with the blank forms annexed. Permit me to call your attention to the notes in the column under the head of "observations."

In Paris the tax on alcohol is collected on the basis of 100 degrees, (Gay-Sussac alcoholometer,) and it is by *hectolitre* that the quantity is stated. As alcohol at 100 degrees is not suitable for a beverage, it is diluted with water to make brandy and cordials. Hence the necessity of knowing the alcoholic degree or "proof" of these liquids to obtain, as exactly as possible, the quantities consumed.

For animals of the shambles and pork, in many cities the tax is collected by the head, and it is according to the manner of collection that the quantities are determined. But if only the number of head received at the slaughter-houses or shambles is stated, it is necessary, in order to have the amount in weight, to know the net average weight of each kind of animal—that is, deduction being made for the offal. If, on the contrary, the tax is collected, as in Paris, on the meat as it comes out of the slaughter-houses, or which enters the city cut up, it is unnecessary to state the average weight by head, as by the tax collected the quantity in weight of all the meat that is consumed in the city is ascertained. If you possess precise information on the accessory articles of consumption—poultry and game, fish, butter, cheese, and eggs—I beg you will have them entered in the table. Finally, if you have calculations already made of the consumption of the different kinds of food per capita of the inhabitants, I should be glad to obtain them. The population should be stated at the head of the table. No provision is made in the table for indicating the price of each article of food, wholesale and retail. If you possess such details, I should be happy to have you include them in your reply. I shall be infinitely obliged to you, Sir, if you will take the trouble to send me as promptly as possible your answer. I have commenced to print my new edition, and although that which concerns the consumption of foreign cities will be placed in the latter part, it would be convenient and pleasant for me to obtain very soon the information which I have taken the liberty to solicit.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my sentiments of high consideration. A. HUSSORY,
Member of the Institute of France.

Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, Chief of United States Bureau of Statistics.

City of ——.	Special consumption during the years indicated.						Population of City within the tax limits.
Kind of Food.	Unit of weight and measure.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Observations.
1st—Beverages:							
Wines (a)							(a) Note the "proof" of the liquids.
Alcohol, brandies and cordials							
Cider and perry							
Beer							
Butcher's meat. 2d—Beef, (ox) (b):							(b) If there is a city tax per head, note in the column for years for each kind of animal the No. of head, and in the column "Unit of Weight," the average weight of net meat.
Bull beef							
Cow beef							
Calf and heifer							
Sheep and ewe							
Lamb and kid							
Cut-meat in pieces							
Pork. Pig and boar (c)							(c) The same for pork and roasters, for butcher's meat as for pork. If the quantities are stated as they leave the slaughter-house and enter the city, note the quantities with reference to the words "cut-meat in pieces."
Roasters							
Sausages and cut-meat in pieces							
Poultry and game (d)							(d). Indicate the quantity of these articles, if possible, either by weight or number.
Fresh and salt water fish							
Butter							
Cheese							
Eggs							
Bread (e)							(e) Whatever information on the consumption of bread that can be obtained should be noted here.

FALL OF AN EAST BOSTON WAREHOUSE.

The residents of the Island Ward of Boston were startled, Friday afternoon, about 4:45 o'clock, by the fall of a large bonded warehouse on Lewis street, near the South Ferry, the several floors of which gave way and precipitated the entire contents of the building with a heavy crash. The building was five stories in height, and about forty by sixty feet in size. It was a new building, constructed on the site of a large warehouse which was destroyed by fire about a year ago. It was filled with gunny bags, sugars, and a variety of other East India goods consigned to a large number of importers in the city, some estimates of the value of the goods therein being put as high as $50,000 or $75,000. The building was owned by the National Dock and Warehouse Company, and was a handsome brick building, supposed to have been built in a substantial manner. It was at first thought that the disaster had been caused by the giving way of the upper floor; but subsequent investigation leads to the belief that it was the lower floor which gave way. The supports of this floor were brick piers, which rested upon granite blocks, which in turn rested upon piles, and it is probable that the heavy weight in the building caused these to settle; hence the ground flooring gave way, followed by the four floors above and the roof, completely gutting the interior of the building. The walls remain standing intact, but the loss to the building must be at least $10,000 or $15,000. The loss to the merchandise it is impossible to estimate, but it will probably be only a small percentage of its value. It was a remarkable escape from loss of life, says the *Journal*, as a dozen men were at work in the building up to within five minutes of its fall, when they were taken to an adjoining building for another job. They had barely commenced this when they were startled by the terrific crash. Besides, the building stands upon the sidewalk leading from the ferry, and the passengers from the boat had just passed it when the fall occurred, and large quantities of the heavy coping fell upon the sidewalk. If it had chanced to happen five minutes earlier it would undoubtedly have been the means of destroying many lives.

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CASES.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, July 8.

Judge C. B. Lawrence and Hon. B. C. Cook, attorneys of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, arrived in this city this morning; and, after consultation with Assistant Attorney General I. C. Sloan, it was agreed that the bills of the complaining North-western Railroad bondholders and stockholders should be dismissed. Accordingly the counsel for the railroad and the State appeared before Judge Hopkins, in the United States Circuit Court, shortly after 9 o'clock A. M. Mr. Cook said it had been agreed that certain merely formal amendments to the bill should be made, a demurrer filed by the defendants, which should be sustained, and an appeal taken. Mr. Sloan then announced that information of this agreement had only been received this morning, and hence a demurrer had not been prepared, but would be filed to-day. Judge Lawrence, in answer to an inquiry by Judge Hopkins, stated that the other Judges were advised of this action, waiving argument of the question of inter-State commerce, and approved of a decision and appeal in this form. Thereupon the following order was entered:

William Frederick Pick *et al.* vs. the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, the Railroad Commissioners of Wisconsin *et al.* At the June term, A. D., 1874, of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. And now again came the said complainants, by their solicitors, and also the defendants by their solicitors; and the said Chicago and North-western Railway Company, having failed to plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same is taken as confessed against said company; and the said George H. Paul, Joseph H. Osborn, John W. Hoyt, and A. Scott Sloan, having filed their demurrer to said bill, and the said demurrer having come on for argument, and it being agreed by the solicitors for both complainants and defendants that all questions of law, whether of jurisdiction or otherwise, shall and may be raised and considered under said demurrer, and the court being now fully advised in the premises, it is hereby ordered and decreed that said demurrer be sustained, and the said demurrer is sustained; and complainants not asking leave to amend said bill, the said bill is dismissed at the costs of complainants, and this cause is stricken from the docket. Whereupon said complainants pray an appeal, which is granted upon the complainants, or any of them, executing a bond in the penal sum of $1,000, with Albert Keep as security, said bond to be filed within sixty days.
J. C. HOPKINS, Judge.

A like order was made in the case of De Witt C. Lawrence et al. vs. George H. Paul and others, being the Chicago and North-western Railroad stockholders against the Wisconsin Railroad Commissioners.

A DYING MAN'S LETTER.

The late George B. Upton, a prominent citizen of Boston, who died recently, called for pens and paper the day before he breathed his last, and, among other things, wrote the following note to his legal advisers in this City:

BOSTON, June 23, 1874.

MY DEAR FRIENDS: After so many years of personal and intimate association it occurs to me that as I am drawing near the banks of the Great River which will for the time being separate us, a friendly recognition upon my part would not be unsatisfactory, and so I bid you both a gentle good by. GEO. B. UPTON.

A PRESENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Lancaster, (Penn.,) *Express* says: "Hon. A. Herr Smith presented to the President of the United States, for John Stauffer, Esq., of Lancaster County, a cigar, the history of which is as follows: In 1802, Dr. Andrew Kauffman, of Lancaster County, bought a few cigars in Lancaster, and a short time before his death gave the last of the lot to his nephew, John Stauffer, Esq., of said county, with a request that he would give it to Gen. Grant. This cigar is over seventy-two years old, and was destined for the hero of a hundred battles."

THE FLAG IN THE SOUTH.

The Fourth seems to have passed without special notice, one way or the other, in most of the Southern cities, although here and there very creditable displays of enthusiasm and loyalty, especially by the colored people, are reported. At Limestone, East Tenn., there was a Grange celebration, and it is asserted that an attempt was made to pull down the United States flag by some ex-rebels, who took part in it. In Lynchburg, Va., it is said a Confederate flag was displayed at the mast-head of a yacht owned by a prominent member of the Bar of that city.

CONCHISE, THE APACHE.

A DUEL WITH A YOUNG BRAVE—SAVAGE MURDER OF A PALE FACE ENEMY.

Ten years ago and more, says a writer in the St. Louis *Dispatch*, I was a miner in Arizona. If any young men there are who believe in mining, who love adventure for adventure's sake, who have skins indifferent to rifle practice and scalps attractive to barbaric usages, my advice to them is to beware of Arizona. Tarantulas abound there; and deserts, whose yellow sands have never known a rainfall since the dry land appeared; and cañons where, at midnight, the sultry air blisters; and ferocious Indians, who, whether on reservation or mountain trail, in peaceful paint or war array and feathers, never cease to slay and scalp, and mutilate the bodies of the dead. An Apache is one-third coyote and the balance all tiger. He has to be cunning to kill. Those who go among his tribe go as Van Amburgh used to do in his den of lions. Built like a camel to endure thirst, impervious to hunger, ready always to die, he can lie closer to a road, ambush a spring more deadly, disguise himself more completely in garments that are of the hue of surrounding objects, and put a bullet more frequently in a vital part of the body than all the preying and devouring Indians on all the reservations from Fort Sill to Vancouver's Island.

The Apaches have had many a chief—none as desperately wicked as Cochise. When I saw him last he was fifty-two. Six feet tall, with delicate feet and hands, sharp, angular features, a piercing dark eye, and a great Roman nose, wide about the nostrils and thin where it curved, if his soul passes after death into anything that has a face akin to his own, instead of the Indian there will be the bald eagle. He hated the Americans so bitterly that if one of his tribe learned a word of the English language, Cochise expelled him or forced him to forget it. He succeeded Red Sleeves, a great giant of a butcher, who took his name from the fact that every time he killed an enemy he smeared his blood over his arms from the wrists to the elbows. And thoroughly and terribly in keeping with his character, too, was Cochise's initiation or installment. There had been a feast in the village. Amid the general revelry, he refused to drink. While others got dangerously drunk and helplessly drunk, Cochise stood firmly by, watching the furious orgy with a look of sullen and supercilious irony on his expressive face. Finally a young brave, too far gone to be discreet, went up to him with a coiled *riata* in his left hand and a cup of whisky in his right. He pressed Cochise to drink, and the newly made chief refused abruptly. Some words were had, and as an end of it, the warrior smote his leader twice or thrice with his heavy rope. The unpardonable sin had been committed. It is safe to knock an Indian down, pound him with a club, beat him with a stick, bruise him with a bludgeon; but it were better to beard the grizzly bear than lay over his shoulders a cow-hide or anything that savors of the lash.

Chief as he was, Cochise sternly demanded that the young brave should fight him at daylight the next morning with rifles. The *duello* is not much in vogue with any of the Indian tribes, and it is but rarely that individual quarrels pass so far beyond the point of settlement that an exercise of something of persuasion or resolute authority will not serve to restore good feeling, but in this instance Cochise would agree to nothing short of the actual combat. They met and fought. It was early morning, and the measured distance was thirty scant paces. Probably 300 warriors were in attendance, and these, clad in full war costume and formed upon the flank of the dueling ground, presented a picturesque adornment to a scene otherwise pitiless and unforgiving. At the first fire Cochise's bullet found the heart of his antagonist. He leaped high into the air, and before he touched the ground he was dead.

In every way more notorious was Cochise's next feat of savage bravado and prowess. A Scotch interpreter named Harrison Englehart had fallen under his displeasure, and he received word from his desperate enemy that the feud was mortal, and that he meant to kill him whenever and wherever found. Englehart affected to laugh at the threat, but he prepared himself for the worst, nevertheless, and went about warily, without, however, meeting with an opportunity to kill or be killed. One day news came to Tucson that Cochise, at the head of a small war party, was in camp thirty miles to the south-east. A Federal Captain took thirty men, an Indian Agent, and Englehart as interpreter, and went out to have a talk with the Apaches. It is supposed that the Captain was ignorant of the feud existing, for upon Englehart making some objection to the proposed expedition, the officer insisted, and finally prevailed upon him to go. The meeting was most friendly, and lasted several hours. Neither Cochise nor Englehart referred to the subject of the quarrel between them, and sat upon their horses in friendly converse while the soldiers of the escort and the Indians of the war party were getting ready to march and to separate. Of a sudden, and with a wild yell that had hatred and vengeance in it, Cochise leaned from his saddle, seized Englehart by the collar, drew him up clear from his stirrups and over upon his left leg and thigh, and then dashed off at a furious rate, partially dragging and partially carrying his struggling victim. So instantaneous was the attack, and so unprepared was the escort for any immediate rescue, that some distance had been gained by Cochise, followed by his entire band, before the Captain's presence of mind returned to him and a charge was ordered. It was too late, however, to save the poor Scotchman. Taken at the terrible disadvantage he was, he yet strove desperately and tried to draw his revolver and make the best fight he could for his life. Once he nearly succeeded, but, with the strength of a giant, and a rapidity that almost defied calculation, Cochise stabbed his victim seven times in the neck and breast, and even while holding him up upon his horse, and that horse rushing along over broken ground at the top of his speed, managed to tear the reeking scalp from the still breathing yet dreadfully mutilated interpreter. Waving this three times in the face of his pursuers, and dropping the gory corpse like a log in the road, he made his escape without the loss of a single follower. For this deed the price of $2,000 was put upon Cochise's head, and many was the borderer and the plains man who entered into his domain to look for him, and to lie in wait upon the road that he sometimes traveled. They did not find him—certainly none ever returned to claim the blood money, and many there were who returned not at all.

In a report made to the War Department some three or four years ago, the actual statistics were given of Cochise's own killing, and from the figures there presented the almost incredible total was figured up of twenty-seven Americans, four Apache Indians, three Germans, two Englishmen, one Frenchman, and forty-nine Mexicans and half-breeds who had come to their death at the hands of this monster alone. He never would make peace. His hatred of the white race surpassed anything ever portrayed in fiction, and the desperation with which he fought and butchered gave him a name and fame that will endure for half a century in Arizona.

NOMINATIONS IN MAINE.

The Republicans in Maine have again placed in nomination for re-election their Governor and all their members of Congress. The list is as follows:

For Governor—Nelson Dingley, Jr.

For Members of Congress—First District, John H. Burleigh; Second District, Wm. P. Frye; Third District, James G. Blaine; Fourth District, Samuel F. Hersey; Fifth District, Eugene Hale.

Mr. Hersey, who has been very ill, is slowly regaining his health.

GERMAN WATERING PLACES.

UP THE RHINE FROM COLOGNE TO COBLENTZ.

SOCIETY AT EMS—DRINKING THE WATERS—IMPROVEMENT IN THE MORAL ATMOSPHERE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Up the Rhine from Cologne to Coblentz with a party of noble German fellow-passengers all bound for Ems. The saloon steamer glides up the foaming stream under a warm June sun, ripening the corn fields on the river banks and making the grapes, as yet small as peas, swell and color in the vineyards. A pink and white awning has been set up on deck, a band is playing one of Strauss' waltzes, and a kellner rushes up the cabin stairs with glass schoppes of cool beer, into which those ladies gathered near the wheel will dip their pink lips as bravely as the gentlemen who escort them. One would rather see them suck sherry cobblers through a straw, or try that luscious French drink of strawberries, sugars, and champagne, or at least trifle with vanilla ices, but these things are unknown on board; and after all, if the ladies choose to drink the beer, which renders feminine features plump as pretty pudding-apples, they have the right, for do they not all belong to *kürfaigh* society? The gentlemen are counts and barons to a man, and dressed in gray with felt hats of wondrous shape. They stalk about with the easy suppleness of ramrods, like men little used to civilian gear; and the ladies are Frau Gräfin Von Rosenbaum, Frau Gräfin Von Reiselied, and Fräulein Von Lachenspiel, who lead fashion and everything else worth leading in Berlin. They are arrayed in sike mauve, blue, and cherry, these ladies—things most appropriate for travel—and, judging by the attention which the young Capt. Von Reiselied, the Countess' brother-in-law, pays to Fräulein Irma Von Lachenspiel, the Countess' sister, it is evident that he is smitten in that quarter. The elder Herr von Reiselied, the Countess' brother, is one of your old stock Germans who smiles only at marked intervals; but his brother, the Captain, is a true ladies' man, who can click his heels together for a bow as no other Prussian can, who waltzes half an hour by the clock, leads cotillions, trolls out his part in a duet, and has a fund of anecdote, banter, and conundrums most choice. Hark to him describing how, during the war, he was billeted in a French château where there was a venerable footman in spectacles who had served the family forty years, and who one night mysteriously brought him his mistress' poodle, and confided the animal to his honor. He was persuaded, good man, that nothing but this could save "Toto" from being requisitioned and eaten, and, as he explained with all a Frenchman's grave chivalry, "the death of this dog, Monsieur, would bring disgrace on my white hairs." German ears are well attuned by this time to anecdotes of this sort, but they never fail to make fair listeners laugh gleefully—and not, mind, with that noiseless lip laughter of polite Frenchwomen, but with gay tinkles audible afar, and buoyant as healthy weather. For all which, conversation does not only hinge on camp stories, for English novels, (much read in Germany,) native metaphysics, the Catholic question, and the health of Bismarck are all prattled over in turns by these well-informed and not frivolous ladies. On and on shoots the steamer, plowing up long furrows of white, and glancing by repeated clumps of wooden villages, gabled towns, and new riverside hotels. The band exhausts Strauss, and takes to Offenbach, Godfrey, and Metra. A dinner bell rings, and draws down half the passengers to a prolonged sitting over hot meats, new potatoes fried, and lank bottles of Rhine wine. Then the afternoon melts into evening, and just as the setting sun is casting broad sheets of purple light over the noble river, the boat darts by the Giant Hotel at Coblentz, and reaches the landing-stage. Groups of Prussian soldiers, blue and white, hang about with brown-kirtled factory girls and flaxen-haired school-boys, to see the passengers disembark, and above, the two forts, Constantine and Alexander, which the French "shall never have," gaze proudly and securely down at the tract of matchless landscape where the Rhine and the Moselle blend their waters.

From Coblentz to Ems by train, and the morrow sees our party afoot betimes, and enjoying itself in the pump-room of the old Curhaus. It is not clear that any of the ladies or gentlemen have need to get up at 6 o'clock to drink bicarbonate of soda or chloride of sodium; but we have very illustrious company here—an Emperor, a King, and a covey of princes who drink the waters; and just as it was the fashion at the court of the Majesty who limped for all the courtiers to limp, so at Ems, when majestic persons drink the waters everybody imbibes sodium to prove loyalty. Countess Reiselied and Fräulein Irma, with the Count and the Captain, all come out and absorb their pint, while the inevitable brass band is crashing in the grounds outside; and then ensues an hour's brisk pacing to and fro over gravel walks, amid the scent of roses, and all this is rendered exciting by demure attempts to look unconscious, while the Emperor and princes above stroll about incognito, with something like half a dozen detectives before or behind them. Note that the mark of a person not *kürfahig*—that is, low born and unmannerly—is to stare at this much-bored foreign monarch or to salute him; and our German friends would sooner lose their ears than be guilty of such ill-breeding. A troop of British tourists, however, who are presumably not *kürfahig*, despise such restraint, and flounce about as usual to catch his Majesty at every turn and corner, and to worship him with all the dignity befitting a free people. Their antics cause some amusement to the grave nation, among whom the British name has, thanks to this and that cause, not necessary to mention, ceased somehow to be much respected; but let us not blame the gushing English folk, for since the French have deserted Germany Ems would be a dreary place enough but for them. What a difference, in truth, between the Ems of to-day and the Ems which was the Duke of Nassau's till 1866, and even the Ems of 1870, where the great war was virtually brought about. The Great World of the Second Empire used to muster here in bevies of duchesses and marchionesses dressed by Mr. Worth, in cohorts of members of the Jockey Club and Rue Royale Club who made the Lindenbach merry with their light jokes, and in squads of Parisian journalists who stood and laughed on that bridge over the Lahn whence the territories of eight independent princes could be seen. Here we come to the very spot where, on a memorable July evening, M. Benedetti elbowed his way through crowds of his curious countrymen, and asked Count Hatzfeldt for permission to see the King, who was taking his constitutional on the Cur. The Count brought back the answer that the King could not see his Excellency then; and half a mile off yonder is the telegraph office, whither the gallant Ambassador, with his mustaches bristling, rushed off to draw up with his own fevered fingers the dispatch which declared he had been insulted. Everybody in Ems remembers the extract from the *Constitutionnel* which was posted in the Curhaus at 11 o'clock next day, with the menacing words that the situation was "full of gravity," and the rapid exodus of the French visitors who hastened helter-skelter to their hotels to pack and be gone is also fresh in men's recollections. They have never come back, these bright birds of passage, who, like swallows, seem ever to bring Spring and sunshine in their train; and, as gambling has disappeared too, Ems has come to a sorry plight indeed. If it were possible for a continental city to fall into the unfathomable dullness of English provincial towns, there is no reason why this once coquettish watering-place should not soon become a duplicate of Bath or Cheltenham.

It is doubtful, however, whether the Countesses Von Rosenbaum and Reiselied and blonde Fräulein Von Lachenspiel much miss the departure of the French, for now they are enabled to preside in the full lustre of sovereignty at the *table d'hôte* of the Englischer Hof. *Table d'hôte* is a great and honored institution in Germany. Germans scarcely take more kindly to clubs than the French, and at Berlin bachelors, of whatever degree, generally dine at the public tables in hotels. At the watering-places married men do the same, and bring their wives with them, thereby throwing over the cheap entertainment a perfume of good manners which need not be lost on the passing stranger. But the passing stranger may be stricken with pity for such young gentlemen as Capt. von Reiselied, who is interrupted a dozen times in his dinner by the necessity of standing up when some superior officer strides in, glorious with bald head and silver epaulettes. As the Captain has been obliged to don his uniform again, every such apparition is the signal for him to drop his knife and fork, rise all of a piece and bend himself courteously from the waist upward. The superiors return the salute with exquisite dignity and affability mingled, and take care always to include in their bows the pretty Fräulein who sits by the Captain's side, disposing of one dish after another as if she had never heard of Mr. Banting. Very fresh, honest, and simple is the demeanor of these German ladies, who used to look so terribly abashed in the days when their French sisters lorded it over them. Their talk is a little loud maybe, and big joints have attractions for them which defy anything like romancing; but, then, how domestically each sits by her husband, calling him "Du" in the hearing of all, and how naively they address one another by those pet names in "chen," like worthy people who see nothing ridiculous in homely affections. After dinner there is a general emigration with cloaks and shawls to the gardens of the Curhaus, where once more the band sets to work with tuneful energy, while those uncommonly small kellners (where do they get such small men?) skip about with giant coffee-pots, or with glasses of frothing beer again, as on the steam-boat. All through the evening the parties of ladies and officers take things pleasantly round the marble tables; and there is generally some particular table round which a respectful throng of some twenty or thirty congregate, owing to the facinations of the hostesses. Of course the ladies we have already named are in possession of such a table; but it is impossible not to remark how exclusively stiff and military are their admirers. No French lady of the world considers her court a nice one unless it comprise an author or two, an artist, a rising inventor, and a few journalists; but one must look for no artists or authors within reach of the Countess von Reiselied's smiles. In Germany these uninteresting persons are kept in their proper places; and the wife of a Prussian peer would be as much scandalized at the introduction of a scribbler of talent into her circle as she would be at the introduction of a private soldier. Nay, the thing would be much worse, for a private soldier may be noble. So the evening passes in much the same kind of performances as enlivened the hotel dinner; that is, every minute some General or Colonel arrives, and thereon all the other Generals and Colonels start up like one man, lift their white gloves to their caps, and go through a course of bows. Possibly Capt. Von Reiselied has to stand up two dozen times in this way before he is discharged from attendance; and there is no denying that the continuity of chat suffers much from all this politeness, for it is etiquette that when a new comer of distinction arrives the conversation shall instantly be put upon a fresh tack in order that he may have the pleasure of leading it. On the other hand, however, much that was objectionable in old-time Ems has gone away with the French along with the good. There is no demi-monde now; no painted, brazen-faced actresses from the Bouffes and Variétés. In fact the moral atmosphere is pure enough in these German watering-places, although it be heavy, and so toward the evening's close Capt. Reiselied is free to take a lover's privilege of leading Fräulein Irma for a solitary ramble among the flower-beds and lime-trees. He would not have dared to do this in days of yore when too festive Frenchmen, flushed from winning gold at the roulette-tables, would have stared her out of countenance at every step. Nobody stares at her now. The pair take their innocent stroll unheeded; and, therefore, to them at least, declining Ems is still the most joyous place in Europe.

RETRENCHMENT BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About one year ago the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction reduced the salaries of certain heads of departments and of other officers under their control. One, at least, of the Commissioners is said to have deprecated the necessity of this reduction, as, in his opinion, the salaries were not then too high. Within the past few days they have considered themselves again under the necessity of greatly reducing salaries. They are reported as saying that this reduction was an "outrageous act," but they could not help it.

If salaries have been too much reduced, the results cannot be otherwise than prejudicial to the best interests of the City, whether the reduction be considered as an "outrageous act" in so far as regards the incumbents of the offices, or not. Good service demands a reasonable rate of compensation. If a reasonable compensation be not given for a certain service, the service must ultimately suffer.

But have salaries been too much reduced? Is the City likely to be benefited by the reductions that have been made? These points can be best understood by comparing the salaries now given with the salaries given for similar services elsewhere. In the case of the medical service at the asylums for the insane the elements of comparison are easily obtained; and the results will no doubt apply, to a greater or less extent, to other branches of service under the Commissioners.

Previous to the recent reduction the salary of each of the Medical Superintendents in charge of the Asylums for the Insane on Blackwell's and on Ward's Islands was $2,400 per annum. They were also supplied with rooms, fuel, light, and vegetables for the most part. But aside from vegetables, they were obliged to furnish board for themselves and families at their private expense, and they were also obliged to supply themselves with such books and periodicals on medical literature, both general and special, as they might require. The salary of each of these physicians has now been reduced to $2,000 per annum, the other conditions mentioned above remaining the same. Formerly each of the physicians in charge at these asylums was allowed an assistant of experience at a salary of $1,000 per annum. For the past year no such assistant has been allowed. Instead of one experienced assistant with a fair salary and two junior assistants without salary, three unsalaried assistants are now allowed. The number of patients at the Blackwell's Island Asylum is between 1,100 and 1,200, the number of patients at the Ward's Island Asylum is between 600 and 700. There were nearly 500 new admissions to the Blackwell's Island Asylum and nearly 400 to the Ward's Island Asylum during the past year.

At the State Asylum at Utica the Medical Superintendent receives a salary of $3,000 per annum, with full board for himself and family, and he is supplied at the public expense with such medical literature, both general and special, as he may require. He is allowed four experienced assistants, with salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum, in addition to board and other perquisites. The number of patients daily resident and the number admitted during the year are about the same as at the Ward's Island Asylum. The cases received at the New-York City asylums are at least as acute in character as those received at the State Asylums, and the results attained would seem to show that these patients receive the care and attention they require. At the other State Asylums, at Poughkeepsie and at Ovid, the salary and perquisites of the physicians in charge are the same as at the Utica Asylum. At these asylums, however, the number of salaried assistants allowed is less on account of the small number of patients in the asylum at Poughkeepsie, and of the chronic character of the cases at Ovid.

Arranged in tabular form, the expenses for medical service at the Utica Asylum and at each of the New-York City Asylums will appear as follows:

UTICA.

Salary of Medical Superintendent	$3,000
Board of family (say four persons, at $7 per week each)	1,456
Salary of four assistants, about	4,500
Board of four assistants at $7 per week	1,456
Total	$10,412

NEW-YORK CITY ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

Salary of Medical Superintendent	$2,000
Board of three assistants at $7 per week	1,092
Total	$3,092

In order to compare the salary of the medical superintendent of the one asylum with that of the other, the cost of board should be deducted from the salary in the case of the New-York City Superintendents. This will show his rate of compensation to be only about one-fifth that of the former.

At the New-Jersey State Asylum the amounts paid for medical services are about the same, and at English public asylums the amounts paid are somewhat greater.

It may be said that only poor people are admitted to city asylums as patients, and hence that they should be cheaply kept. The reply is that the poor should enjoy all the facilities for cure that are available, that the majority of the patients in the State, as well as in the city asylums, are supported at the public expense, and moreover, that not a few of the patients who are admitted to the city asylums have enjoyed good social advantages, and comfortable, if not luxurious homes. Many of these patients, if taken sick of an ordinary disease, would never go to an ordinary hospital, but would be cared for by kind friends at home. Hence it is for the personal interest of an immense majority of our citizens that the asylums for the insane be kept at the highest grade of efficiency.

But if the laborer is not considered worthy of his hire, if the physicians in charge of these asylums are under-paid, or if they are in any way made to play the rôle of political foot-balls, the service must ultimately deteriorate. Even if the present incumbents should remain, it is not at all certain that they can possibly do as well under depressing circumstances as they could under a more inspiriting condition of things. In case they resign their situations for any cause, the present policy will prevent the best men from entering the service. A competent man may remain in an undesirable situation, but he will hardly accept one unless his circumstances are peculiarly unfortunate.

The City is greatly in debt, but it is to be hoped that the robberies which caused a large portion of the debt are no longer perpetrated. In that case the City is more able to be wisely just than during the reign of misrule and extravagance, and the more especially since a mistaken economy often causes losses hardly less great than the most wanton extravagance.

X.

TREASURE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The receipts of coin and bullion at San Francisco for the three months ending June 10, through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, amounted to $11,371,600, against $8,692,300 for the corresponding quarter last year, and $8,719,100 in 1872. Of the receipts for the past quarter, $5,808,500 was in fine silver, $2,606,300 in fine gold and dust, and $2,956,800 in coin. The sources of the receipts were as follows: Northern and southern mines, $9,960,500, chiefly from Belcher, Crown Point, and Consolidated Virginia mines; northern coast route, $473,600; southern coast route, $218,000; Mexico, $719,500. The receipts in the first six months of 1873 were $5,062,586 in silver bullion, $4,709,104 in gold bullion, and $4,358,211 in coin. In the same time in 1874 there were $9,970,747 in silver bullion, $4,339,203 in gold bullion, and $5,162,103 in coin. The large increase in the receipts of fine silver is noteworthy, and notwithstanding this increase the price of silver in the market has steadily improved, owing to the heavy absorption of silver bullion by the Mint in the manufacture of trade dollars to meet the export demand to China and Japan. The receipts of fine gold and dust show a falling off of $370,000. The increase of $800,000 in coin is chiefly through the operations of the Carson Mint. The aggregate shipments of coin and bullion from San Francisco for the first six months of the year have been as follows:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Bullion	$9,411,941	$5,400,190	$7,667,499
Coin	4,966,063	6,949,553	5,672,367
Totals	$14,378,004	$12,349,743	$13,339,866

WELLS COLLEGE.

PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION—ITS WORK AND USEFULNESS—THIS YEAR'S COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AURORA, Wednesday, July 8, 1874.

Wells College, although only some seven years in existence, is rapidly assuming a position of importance and prominence among the educational institutions of New-York. It was founded in 1867 by Mr. Henry Wells, and since then has done much for the advancement and culture of the young ladies of the northern portion of the State. The college buildings, which are furnished with all the modern appliances of education and devoted particularly to the training of women, are beautifully situated in the peaceful little village of Aurora. A more appropriate situation for such an institution could not well be found. The hamlet is immediately on the shores of the lovely lake of Cayuga, and nestles modestly at the foot of the towering hills by which it is surrounded. The college is in a most flourishing condition, and its prosperity and influence for good is rapidly increasing.

The recent commencement exercises of the institution were very numerously attended by residents of Auburn, Syracuse, Ithaca, and other places in the vicinity, and excited more than ordinary interest. The Baccalaureate sermon of the President of the college, Rev. Thomas C. Strong, D. D., was a most admirable production. Taking for his text the fourth verse of the second epistle of John—"I rejoiced greatly that I found of thy children walking in truth, as we have received commandment of the Father"—the Doctor spoke at length on the nature of truth and the great importance of the young women of America walking in the path of honesty and virtue. He said that truth was defined to be that which can be trusted. It was an agreement between a statement and a fact, or between a promise and its fulfillment. Truth in science was the agreement between a doctrine stated and the law of God which it professed to represent. A doctrine of science was the enunciation of some one of the laws—physical, intellectual, or moral—by which God governed the universe. In a still higher sense truth was the agreement between the purposes in the divine mind, and the divine nature from whence those purposes sprang. Thus it becomes the perfection of the being of God and of the human intellect and heart.

Hence truth and error cannot commingle. There can be no conflict of fact, no attrition of forces, nor contradiction of results in a realm where the God of truth reigns supreme. It is this supremacy that binds in sympathy and harmony the revelations of the Bible and the discoveries of modern science. Truth demands a first great cause, and at the same time requires the principle that there is a moral element in man and a moral law in the universe, and that the highest power and the highest right are one. Let science accumulate her facts and multiply her demonstrations, and what is it but the gathering of fresh evidences of the existence of a God, and new illustrations of His attributes, which the Christian welcomes joyfully and appropriates, each and every one serving as a school-master to bring us unto Christ, who is the true light, and who could say, "I am the truth."

In a few tender parting words the Doctor addressed the class of young ladies who were about to graduate. Referring to their class motto, "Seek a certain end," he said that the paramount question of the hour was "What is the supreme end of life?" Whatever it was it must be something which God and the conscience of every young lady in the class would approve; something appropriate to their character and circumstances. The individual members of the college were surrounded by hallowed associations, the prayers of loving parents, the heartfelt good wishes of teachers and friends. If they yielded to these they would have ever with them the memories of noble actions and hopes of everlasting felicity.

On the day following the delivery of the sermon to the graduates occurred the planting of the "class tree." Miss Stella Goodrich, of Utica, who was President of the class, delivered the oration. Later in the day Miss Helen Morse Lake, of San Francisco, Cal., historian of the class, read a most interesting paper, from which it appeared that the combined ages of the class was 96 years, 9 months, and 8 days; average age, 19 years, 3 months, 19 days, and a fraction; combined weight, 618 pounds; average weight, 123 pounds 9¾ ounces; combined height, 26 feet 7 inches; average height, 5 feet 3 inches; combined circumference of waists, 117 inches; average circumference, 23 2-5 inches. All could do fancy work; some were good cooks, others dress-makers, milliners, &c.

Other addresses followed, the exercises closing by the conferring of degrees by Dr. Strong. The proficiency shown by the young ladies of the college during the examinations reflected great credit upon the admirable Faculty of Wells College.

CANADIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

It is not often, says the Toronto *Globe* of the 10th inst., "that there have been such good prospects of an abundant harvest throughout Ontario as at the present moment. The Spring time was late and somewhat inclement; but, as very frequently takes place after such a Spring, the weather subsequently has been all that could be desired. Sunshine and shower have so alternated that it would be very difficult, indeed, to think of an arrangement which would have given even the most fastidious farmer greater satisfaction. From the Fall wheat in many localities having been frequently left during the Winter and Spring uncovered by snow, and, consequently, exposed to severe frosts, the general fear was that it would be a total failure. In not a few cases it has actually suffered very severely; but where it has not been entirely killed, it has 'stooled out' wonderfully, and is spoken of in some counties as likely to be a fair crop. The Spring crops, however, are, almost without exception, splendid; nay, are generally represented as superior to anything that has been seen for a good many years past. In some districts the hay crop is said to be light, but these cases are exceptional, and the general opinion is that there will in this very necessary article be an unusually abundant supply. So far as things have yet gone, the green crops are not an exception to the general promise of abundance. The bug is said to be destructive to the potatoes in some localities, but from the complaints on this subject being comparatively limited, we may naturally conclude that things in this respect are not so discouraging as they have often been. The fruit prospects are of the very finest. From all quarters of the province the same intelligence comes, and that, in brief, is that the orchards never promised a more bountiful yield of all kinds of fruit. In Quebec the state of things does not appear so encouraging. From reports from different parts of that province, published in *La Minerve*, it appears that the long-continued rains during seed time prevented a good deal of the land being sown. This will, of course, tell upon the general yield, and may be very injurious to individuals, but what crops there are are reported as, in many cases, being good, and the yield of hay is declared to be exceptionally abundant. It may be too soon yet to calculate certainly upon the actual harvest returns. Many things may intervene before the reaping to modify considerably present prospects. But to all appearance we may calculate on there being abundance both for home consumption and exportation."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
52	Metzger vs. Matilda and W. Liston.	130	Cluck, &c., vs. Spratt.
55	Hall, &c., vs. Trembly, &c.	132	White vs. White.
84	Erie Railway Co. vs. Barr.	148	Shaw vs. Lamo.
92	Vandervoort vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York and Controller.	149	Matter of John D. Vorhis.
94	Williams vs. Symington.	163	Wait vs. Weller.
98	Gilbert vs. Pyle.	167	Jeliffe vs. Elmore.
114	Hughron vs. Hughron.	179	Wright vs. O'Sullivan.
115	Green vs. Condict.	184	Chapman vs. Chapman.
117	Gillihan vs. Hunt.	186	Tyng vs. Surell.
125	The Shaw & Wilcox Company vs. Oliver.	187	Danes, &c., vs. Sparry.
127	Nerder vs. Waldeck.	188	Kennedy vs. Barandon, &c.
		189	Hesker, &c., vs. Jost.
		190	Half vs. Cruger.
		191	Same vs. Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Gould, robbery.
Daniel Cronin, John Dunn, and George Reid, felonious assault and battery.
James Onil, felonious assault and battery.
Charlotta Shotwell, grand larceny.
Robert Johnson, larceny from the person.
Gideon L. Walker, et al., conspiracy.
Sigismond Schwab, violation of the Excise law.
Edward McGovern, violation of the Excise law.
Lewis Bramson, (two cases) violation of the Excise law.
Martin Nachtman, violation of the Excise law.
William H. Shaw, larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hill vs. Shelbury; reference ordered.
Phillips vs. Grand Tower Mining Company; granted.
Sammis vs. Kelso; memorandum.
Morris Lehmair, an alleged lunatic; memorandum.
In the matter of Bernard McCloskey; the prisoner must be remanded.
Wright vs. Lemon; memorandum.
Elizabeth Nolan vs. Geo. Nolan; judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 11.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$60,000 Reg. 6's '81	115¾	600 Lake Shore...b3.	72⅞
10,000 U. S. Cur. 6's	116½	300 do....s3.	72¾
1,000 C. C.&I.C. 1st M.	82¾	1600 do.	72¾
200 Erie Railway	31⅜	200 do....b3.	72⅞
700 do.......b3.	31½	500 do.	72⅞
100 do.	31½	1500 do.	73
300 do.	31⅜	100 do....s3.	73
2100 West. Union	72¼	100 do....b3.	73
100 do.......s3.	72¼	100 do.	72⅞
200 do.......c.	72⅜	400 do.	73
100 do.	72¼	600 do.	73⅛
100 do.......s3.	72¼	1000 do.	73
300 do.	72⅜	800 do.	72⅞
1100 do.	72½	400 do.	72¾
100 do.......s3.	72½	3600 do.	72⅝
1200 do.	72⅝	1200 do.	72½
100 do.	72¾	200 St. Paul	34
600 do.......b3.	72¾	100 do.	33⅞
500 do.	72⅝	300 do.	34
300 do.......s3.	72½	900 do.	34¼
100 do.	72½	700 do.	34
100 do.......s3.	72⅜	100 Rock Island..s30	97¼
1600 do.	72⅜	200 do....s30	97
200 Union Pacific	26	100 do....s30	97⅛
600 do.	26⅛	100 do.	97⅜
100 do.......s3.	26⅛	100 do.	97½
400 do.	26	100 do....b3.	97½
200 Pacific Mail....b3	42¾	200 do.	97⅜
200 do.	42¾	100 do.	97¼
500 do.	42⅞	100 North-western	37⅝
500 do.......b3.	43	100 do.	37⅞
700 do.	43	100 North-west. Pref.	53⅞
600 do.	42⅞	900 Tol. & Wab.	34¾
100 do.......b3.	43	200 do....s3.	34¾
200 do.	43	100 do.	34⅝
100 N.Y.C. & Hudson	99	200 do.	34½
100 do.	99⅛	200 Ohio & Miss.	24
100 Han. & St. Jo.	25		

MONDAY, July 13—A. M.

The week ending on Saturday was one of considerable interest in the Wall street markets, and was, perhaps, the most eccentric and exciting period that will be witnessed in railroad and financial circles until the beginning of the Fall business. It is pretty generally conceded that business on the Stock Exchange has settled into the customary midsummer flatness, and there are now but two events looked for which can be of much avail in reawakening a speculative interest. These are the much-talked-of declaration of a dividend in Lake Shore, and a favorable report from the English accountants in respect to the affairs of the Erie Railway Company. It is thought that a Lake Shore dividend will prove the point upon which the market may take a strong upward turn, and that it would be the most powerful counteracting influence that could be brought to bear on the recent depression. It was generally expected that the dividend would be announced during the week, but the hope was not sustained, and it is scarcely believed that any will now be made. No meeting of the Directors has yet been called, and it is doubtful whether more than two or three of them could be assembled within two or three days, as most of them are known to be rusticating in remote localities. As to that great railway enigma, Erie, little interest is manifested. Many of the largest operators have already left the "street" for the season, and one in particular, who turns usually from 15,000 to 25,000 Shares daily when on the Exchange, has gone on an excursion to Lake Superior. Of course, these vacation-seekers "unloaded" before they left, as all experience shows that it is not safe to hold Stocks to any amount in Wall street just now, unless daily attention can be paid to them.

The weekly Bank Statement is, on the whole, a very favorable one, for whatever loss may be apparent in one particular is fully if not more than compensated in others. A heavy decrease in Legal Tenders is shown, the average being diminished $2,325,400. The effect of this loss, however, is more than balanced by the gain of $5,441,100 in Specie. The Legal Tender decrease is probably due to withdrawals from the City banks by the country banks, and should this be the case the indication is a favorable one, as it bespeaks some show of business revival in out-of-town trade circles. It is scarcely likely that the withdrawal has any bearing upon crop-moving, as it is too early, by two or three weeks, for this demand on the Money Market. The increase in Specie is accounted for by the July interest disbursements by the Government, for which $3,657,000 were paid out during the week, making an aggregate of $11,728,000 since July 1. The legal reserve required is $60,881,400, but there is an excess of $27,829,100, the total reserve being $88,710,500. The reserve increase for the week was $2,595,675; the deposits were increased $2,080,100, and the circulation $59,800. The following is the comparative statement of the past three weeks:

	June 27.	July 3.	July 11.
Loans	$281,791,500	$287,422,200	$287,088,400
Specie	19,714,300	21,934,300	27,375,400
Circulation	26,511,300	25,863,900	25,923,700
Deposits	232,929,300	241,445,500	243,525,600
Legal Tender	62,923,200	63,660,500	61,335,100

The following shows the changes for the past two weeks:

	July 3.	July 11.
Loans	Inc., $5,630,700	Dec., $333,800
Specie	Inc., 2,220,000	Inc., 5,441,100
Circulation	Dec., 647,400	Inc., 59,800
Deposits	Inc., 8,516,300	Inc., 2,080,100
Legal Tender	Inc., 737,300	Dec., 2,335,400

The notable feature of the Stock market during the week was the extreme depression in Western stocks, caused by the decision of the United States Circuit Court in Wisconsin regarding the amenability of the railroads of that State to the Potter law. The break extended to the whole general list, varying from ½ to 7½ ₩ cent. in the first four days of the week, the most notable declines being in North-western, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Rock Island, Western Union, and Lake Shore. This influence was sustained at intervals by later reports, to the effect that the State of Wisconsin was about to enjoin the railroads pending the appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington, and in disregard of the advice of the Circuit Court; also, that the leading Iowa roads had accepted the onerous conditions imposed by the new legislation of that State; that the railway earnings for June exhibited a large falling off; that field pests were ravaging the crops in Iowa and Minnesota; and, lastly, Erie was involved in another litigation, in which a receivership of the company was applied for. In the two last days of the week there was a reaction and some substantial recovery from the low rates of the preceding days; but the market, while showing an improving tendency, displayed extreme sensitiveness, and closed rather weak. Government Bonds were moderately active during the week with improved foreign demand, and ruled strong in the later transactions at better and daily advancing prices. In regard to the new Five ₩ Cents, it is now quite evident that the proposals in response to the Treasury Department invitation for the $179,000,000 balance will be very meagre, and it is feared, or rather anticipated, that the Secretary will fail in his effort to place the Loan on the terms and conditions offered. The money market was easy from day to day at 2@3 ₩ cent. for call loans, and prime discounts moved freely at rates varying from 5½@7 ₩ cent. A steady decline in Gold, from 110⅜ to 109⅝, the extreme prices of the week, was the result of the large disbursements by the Government for interest and the sales of Gold by the Treasury. In the closing business there was a recovery to 110, but the dealings were limited and the market uninteresting. Carrying rates ranged steadily from 1@3 ₩ cent. Railway Mortgages were quiet at somewhat lower prices, but there was a slight improvement in the later dealings. The market for State Securities, Bank Shares, and miscellaneous investment, was generally dull and almost inactive, though prices were firm. Foreign Exchanges were quiet and steady in the early part of the week, at $4 87½@$4 87¾ for Sterling, 60 days, and $4 89½@$4 90¼ for demand. In the dealings of the last two days there was some depression, and the rates declined to $4 86½@$4 86¾ for actual business, 60 days, and $4 89@$4 89½ for sight.

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

			July 12, '73.
U. S. New 5s, Reg., ('81)	113¼@112¾@113		115¾
U. S. 5-20s, C., ('62)	113½@113⅛@113⅜@113		119
U. S. 5-20s, C., ('67)	116½@116⅝@116¾		118⅞
American Gold	110@109⅞@109⅜@109⅞		115⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87½@$4 87¾@$4 86½@$4 86¾		109⅝
N. Y. Central & Hud.	99½@98¾@98⅝@99⅛		103½
Chicago & R. I.	99⅞@97¾@96⅝@97⅛		110⅜
Pacific Mail	43⅛@42¾@42¼@43		37½
St. Paul Common	36½@35½@32½@34		52¼
St. Paul Preferred	56½@54½@52@54½		73
Western Union	74@72¾@70⅝@72¾		86⅛
Union Pacific	27@26¼@25⅝@26		37⅝
Lake Shore	75⅛@74¼@71¾@73⅛		*92
Toledo & Wabash	36¾@35¼@33¾@34½		69⅝
North-western Common	41@39@36⅛@37½		69⅜
North-western Pref	59@57¾@53⅝@53⅞		81
Delaware & Lack.	107½@107¼@106¾@106¼		100
N. J. Central	106¾@106@105¾@105½		103
Panama	110@108@106@107½		110½
Erie	31⅞@31@30½@31@31⅜		59⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾@25⅜@23⅞@24		39⅜
C., C. & I. C.	18¾@18½@17⅞@17⅝		30¼

The failures which were reported during the week are not especially notable, and the most important of them, that of J. H. Diggles & Co., for $500,000, was not in consequence of the state of trade at this time, but is the result of the panic of last Fall. The house endeavored to carry itself through, but there was no chance for it to recover in a season so quiet as the Spring and Summer of 1874 have proved to be.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company reports its earnings for the month of June as follows: In June, 1874, $294,837 91; in June, 1873, $290,676 55. Increase for June, 1874, $4,161 36.

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,462	July	$9,331,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,238,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December 7	6,515,425
January	10,195,293	January	9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,373,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,606,000	June	2,104,000
Total, 1874	$113,570,041	Total, 1874	$63,220,506
Total, 1873	127,410,871	Total, 1873	71,932,471
Decrease in '74	$13,840,830	Decrease, '74	$8,711,865
July 3, 1874	$1,570,800	July 3, 1874	$9,709,460
July 11	2,137,300	July 11	3,657,300
Total for two weeks of July	$3,708,100	Total for two weeks of July	$13,366,760

The Produce Exports from New-York for the week ending July 11 were $7,387,186, against $7,814,988, total imports of Merchandise. The total exports of Produce since Jan. 1, 1874, are $152,367,863, against $145,174,111 in 1873, and $111,123,604 in 1872. The total Specie Exports since Jan. 1 are $31,657,880, against $31,488,328 in 1873, and $44,176,972 in 1872.

The Import Entries at this port of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (not including Foreign Specie,) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of April, and subsequent thereto semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$31,064,169	January	$30,211,665
August	32,632,909	February	34,616,354
September	29,772,735	March	42,448,552
October	27,275,914	April	49,569,095
November	20,784,951	May	40,532,709
December	20,214,570	June	32,446,690
Total			$380,896,275
Total to July, 1873			399,093,310
Decrease in 1874			$18,203,037
July 3, 1873	$5,443,762	July 11	$7,814,988
Total for two weeks of July			$13,258,750

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, have been as follows:

July	$10,838,643	January	$2,660,508
August	2,198,542	February	2,980,862
September	1,562,625	March	2,527,822
October	2,107,447	April	2,467,005
November	2,545,842	May	12,775,860
December	2,447,271	June	6,913,755
Total to July 1, 1874			$50,198,126
To same date, 1873			59,627,723
Decrease in 1874			$9,429,597
July 3, 1874			$541,000
July 11			1,095,747
Total for two weeks of July			$1,636,747

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Principal and Interest in Gold.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line, with Traffic Guarantee of Eastern Railroad Company, of Massachusetts, for sale by

Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, N. Y. | Fairbanks, Brown & Co., 2 Milk st., Boston.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 11, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	38	Spirits Turp., bbls	222
Bees-wax, pks	3	Crude Turp., bbls	6
Copper, bbls	59	Leather, sides	4,956
Copper, cakes	487	Grease, pks	44
Cotton, bales	372	Stearine, pks	65
Flour, bbls	6,090	Tallow, pks	19
Wheat, bushels	78,985	Oil-cake, pks	400
Corn, bushels	137,592	Cut Meats, pks	151
Oats, bushels	40,700	Lard, tcs	48
Eggs, bbls	930	Butter, pks	2,895
Beans, bbls	53	Cheese, pks	8,793
Hops, bales	59	Starch, pks	950
Hides, No.	2,216	Tobacco, hhds	780
Hides, bdls	21	Wool, bales	1,066
Resin, bbls	654	Whisky, bbls	250

CANDLES—Have been slow of sale at former figures, with Adamant at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₩ lb.

COAL—Has been quoted rather weak in price, on a very moderate trade, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₩ ton.

COCOA—Has been inactive since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 32c.@33c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Steady, on a moderate inquiry, within the previous range. Sales, 2,300 bags Maracaibo at 20c.@22c., gold, by several vessels.

COTTON—Has been purchased more freely for spinning purposes at steady rates; sales 1,928 bales, all to spinners. For forward delivery, a moderate business has been reported at an advance of ⅛c. ₩ lb., closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,800 bales, (of which 3,000 bales were last evening, and 9,800 bales to-day,) and 1,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16⅝c.; August, 16 13-16c.@16 27-32c.; September, 17 1-16c.@17 3-32c.; October, 16⅞c.@16 29-32c.; November, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; December, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 372 bales, including 44 from Newbern and 328 per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 1,358 bales....The week's exports hence have been 3,915 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,730,349 bales, (including 1,774,067 bales to Great Britain and 956,282 bales to the Continent,) against 2,566,545 bales the same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	16	16⅛	16 5-16	16 5-16
Low Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Middling	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾
Good Middling	18⅝	18¾	19	19

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been generally inactive, with prices, however, in most instances quoted firm.

DYEWOODS—Have been in very limited supply and quiet, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold, and Mexican do., $20, gold.

FERTILIZERS—Have been less sought after, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers.

FISH—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for the leading kinds, on a rather steadier basis as to values, with Dry Cod quoted at $4@$5 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $12@$18; No. 2 at $11@$13; No. 3 at $7@$10 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request, chiefly in a jobbing way, at essentially unchanged prices. The sales since our last have been 9,500 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 60; very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 70@$6 35, chiefly at $5 95@$6 10; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$7 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 35, chiefly at $6 @$6 15, and $6 30@$6 35 for very choice; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 65@$6 40; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 50, mainly at $5 85@$6 15, and trade and family extras within the previous range....Southern Flour quite dull, at unaltered rates; sales 530 bbls.... Rye Flour again dearer, and wanted; 425 bbls. sold, chiefly at $5 75@$6 25 for Superfine, the latter for very choice....Corn Meal dull at old figures; 450 bbls. sold.

GRAIN—In view of the light arrivals and limited offerings of Spring Wheat, especially prime stock, prices have been quoted fully 2c. a bushel higher, closing firmly, with a fair demand noted, chiefly for export. Winter Wheat has been without important change, on a slow trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 89,000 bushels at $1 39@$1 41½ for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 39@$1 40 for Minnesota, and $1 41@$1 41½ for best Milwaukee; $1 39@$1 40, mostly at $1 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, which has been offered very sparingly for early delivery; $1 33@$1 35 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, car stock; $1 29@$1 39 for ungraded Spring; $1 30@$1 34, mainly at $1 32@$1 34, for Red Western; $1 35@$1 36 for White do., and $1 40 for new crop Red Ohio, (a small lot, sold by Mr. Henry Hebert for export.)....Corn has been quoted about 1½c. a bushel higher, on reduced offerings, and a brisk demand, chiefly for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 207,000 bushels at 77c.@78½c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Mixed Western, closing at 78c.@78½c. for the best samples; 78c.@79c. for Yellow do.; and 85c.@87c. for White do. ....Rye, Barley, and Malt without material change.... Oats a shade dearer, and in more demand, chiefly for prime Mixed stock for trade purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 69,000 bushels at 59c.@62c. for Mixed Western, mainly at 61c.@62c. for good to strictly prime; 65c.@67c. for White do.; and 69c. for fancy do., (one car-load)....Feed quiet at $17@$29 ₩ ton....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 14,251 bbls. Flour, 760,261 bushels Wheat, 783,032 bushels Corn, 8,789 bushels Rye, and 7,720 bushels Peas.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales 400 rolls domestic at 12¼c.@12½c., showing more firmness.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in very moderate request, with shipping stock quoted at $1@$1 05, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 10@$1 35 ₩ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 80c.@95c. Straw continues inactive, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 50c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at about former figures. The week's receipts have been 29,746 Hides and 169 bales do.; sales, 39,745 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 720 Dry Buenos Ayres Ox from Europe, 28½ lbs., at 26¼c., gold, 30 days; 3,375 Dry Buenos Ayres Ox from Europe, 21 lbs., at 26½c., gold, 60 days; 7,980 Dry Entre Rios, 21½ to 22¼ lbs., at 26½c., gold, 60 to 90 days, usual selection; 1,545 Dry Entre Rios Seconds, 21¼ lbs.; 600 Dry Montevideo from Europe, 25¾ lbs., on private terms; 2,945 Dry Rio Grande Ox, part in Boston, 21 lbs., part at 24½c.@24¾c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 300 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 21 lbs., on private terms; 8,270 Dry California, part to arrive, 22½ to 24 lbs., at 23¾c.@24c., gold, 30 to 60 days, usual selection; 1,050 Dry California Kips, 11 lbs., on private terms; 1,680 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., at 22¼c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 1,595 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., at 22½c., gold, 60 days; 1,715 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lbs., at 22c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,690 Dry Truxillo, 16 to 18 lbs.; 450 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs.; 1,280 Dry Texas and Western, 20 to 23 lbs.; 850 Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, 10 to 11 lbs.; 3,700 Wet-salted Texas and Western Hides and Kips, 23 to 60 lbs., on private terms. Stock in first hands, to-day, 122,100 Hides and 1,048 bales, do., against 217,200 Hides and 920 bales do., same time last year. And, to-day, 1,099 Rio Grande Cow sold at 25c., gold, 60 days.

MOLASSES—Quiet, but steady. Several arrivals reported, but not as yet marketed.

NAILS—Have been quoted about steady, on, however, very moderate dealings in most kinds. Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 80@$3 90; 8d. and 9d., $4@$4 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $4 40@$5 90; Clinch stock, $5 50@$6 50, ₩ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin steady and in moderate request; sales 800 bbls. Strained at $2 05; 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30; and 200 bbls. No. 1 at $3 12½ ₩ 280 lbs.... Nothing really new in Tar, or Pitch....Of Spirits Turpentine, 150 bbls. Merchantable sold at 35c. ₩ gallon. Market closing firmer.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in light supply and in moderate demand at firmer rates. Western quoted at $46 50@$47, currency; City, $43@$43 50, gold. The week's receipts have been 400 sacks; exports, 4,000 pks.

PETROLEUM—Has been held more confidently, in view of the destruction of stock by the Weehawken fire, but has been quiet....Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 5c.@5⅛c., on a tame market....Refined quoted at 12¼c.@12⅜c., for early delivery; 5,000 bbls., July option, sold at 12⅜c. And at Philadelphia, 6,000 bbls., July, at 12¼c....Case-oil and Nabptha about as last quoted.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, but held more firmly, with sales reported for early delivery of 140 bbls. Western Mess in lots, at $19 25@$19 50, with Prime Mess quoted at $18 50, and Extra Prime at $18. And for forward delivery, Western Mess quoted at $19 15@$19 25 for July and August, and $19 50 (asked) for September, without transactions....Dressed Hogs in good request at 8⅛c.@8¼c. for City....Cut Meats firm and wanted, with sundry small lots of City bulk stock sold at very full prices; also, 400 bxs. rejected Dry-salted Shoulders on private terms....Bacon, firm but dull; 15 bxs. Long Clear sold at 10⅛c....Lard quoted 1-16c.@⅛c. ₩ lb. dearer, but quiet for early delivery, while moderately active for forward delivery. Sales for early delivery have been confined to small lots of Western Steam at 11 13-16c.; choice new do. at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; 200 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 11⅝c., and small lots of Refined at 12⅛c.@12¼c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam 250 tcs., July, at 11¾c., closing at 11 13-16c.; 1,150 tcs., August, at 11 13-16c.@11⅞c., closing at 11⅞c.; 2,250 tcs., September, at 11⅞c.@12c., closing at 12c....Beef quiet at unaltered prices. Sales, 100 bbls., in lots....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted without material change.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 250 pks. Pork, 355 pks. Beef, 4,581 bxs. Bacon, 1,495 pks. Lard, 85,231 bxs. Cheese, and 1,534 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been in limited request at about previous prices, with Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 50@$6 75, free, and $3 @$3 25, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 12½, ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately sought after, as a rule, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 75@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 25c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Continues dull and nominal at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold.

SEEDS—Have been generally inactive within our range, including Clover at 10c.@10½c.; Rough Flax at $2 35@$2 40; Timothy at $2 90@$3 12½ ₩ bushel; Calcutta Linseed, (nominally,) $2 40@$2 42½, gold, ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been quoted steady on a fair inquiry; receipts, 66 bales; sales, 9,000 lbs. Sisal, 8,500 lbs. Puerto Cabello, 3,000 lbs. Central American, 2,000 lbs. Matamoras, and 1,000 lbs. Vera Cruz within our range. Goat inactive, but held firmly; receipts, 255 bales; sales, 61 bales Payta on private terms. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 48c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c.@55c., currency, ₩ lb.; Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Payta, 48c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52½c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, ₩ skin, 50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw active and firm as quoted yesterday. Sales to-day, 1,600 hhds., 850 bxs., and 5,560 bags, including 500 hhds. Centrifugal, at 9c.@9 3-16c.; 1,100 hhds. Refining Cuba (rumored) on the basis of 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for fair to good; 450 bxs. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 760 bags do. at 9⅛c.; 4,800 bags Pernambuco on private terms; 400 bxs. Melasses Sugar at 7½c. And last evening, 490 hhds. good fair to good Refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅛c., and 1,600 bxs. Clayed and Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@9c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugar a shade stronger, and in good demand.

SOAP—Has been moderately dealt in in a jobbing way at unaltered rates, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been more active at former rates. Sales, 240,000 lbs. at 8c.@8¼c. for good to strictly prime....The week's exports have been 1,098 pks....Of Stearine, 100 tcs. good to prime Western sold at 13¼c.@13½c.

WHISKY—Very dull; quoted nominal at 99c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been very quiet since our last. Rates have been without material alteration on berth freights, with a limited movement reported. The chartering business has been slow. Vessels for Grain in less request, and for Petroleum rather moderately sought after, at about late figures. ....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 350 boxes Bacon, part at 45s.; 100 pks. Lard and 350 pks. Butter, on private terms; 1,200 bxs. Cheese at 50s.; and 7,500 Staves, on private terms, with Grain quoted nominal at 10d. ₩ 60 lbs. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 850 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₩ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Grain at 10½d. ₩ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₩ tierce; 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 30s.; 6,000 ft. Lumber at 60s.; 4,000 Hides at 42s. 6d., and 200 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.@35s....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s., and 500 bbls. Naval Stores on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 6s. 3d. ₩ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat and 650 pks. Provisions on private terms....For Dunkirk, a Norwegian bark, 679 tons, with about 4,400 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₩ quarter....For the Continent, a German bark, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. ₩ quarter, according to lay days; and an American ship, 1,048 tons, hence, with about 6,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₩ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 25,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, chiefly Corn, at 11d. ₩ bushel; 400 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 22s. 6d. for cases, and $1 ₩ bale; 500 tcs. Lard at 30s., and 200 pks. Merchandise at current rates. Also, a German bark, 843 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d....For Elsinore and orders, a Swedish bark, 318 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, 335 tons, with about 2,250 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d.; and another, with about 2,400 bbls. do., from do., reported at 5s. 1½d. ₩ bbl.... For Venice or Trieste, an American bark, 414 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Anjiers and orders, an American ship, 754 tons, hence, with about 24,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 37½c....For St. John, N. B., schooner, with Coal reported from Philadelphia, at $1 50, gold, ₩ ton....For Gaudaloupe and back to Philadelphia, a schr., 106 tons, reported at $1,200....For Providence, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9..For Philadelphia, a British bark, 549 tons, with Marble and Rags, from Leghorn, reported at $4,250; and a brig, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $10, with option of Baltimore, and if New-York, at $12.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, higher, and firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 14½@$1 15, spot; $1 14¾@$1 14⅞, July; $1 10¼, August; No. 3 Spring, $1 07; Rejected, 97½c.@98c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 61c.@61½c., closed at 61¼c., spot; 61⅛c., July; 60⅞c., August; Rejected, 58¼c.@58½c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 47¼c., spot; 44c.@44⅜c., July; 33¾c.@34c., August. Rye in fair demand at 88c. for No. 2. Barley—A speculative demand; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 15@$1 20, spot; $1 08, July; $1, August. Pork in fair demand and advanced; closed easier, at $18 90@$19, spot or July; $18 95@$19, August; $19 05@$19 12½, September. Lard steady at $10 35@$11 37½, spot; $10 35@$10 40, August. Whisky quiet but firm at 94½c. Lake Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 4c. asked. After the regular session of the board this afternoon, Wheat closed dull at $1 14¾, July; $1 10¼@$1 10⅜, August. Corn, 61¼c., July; 61c., August. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 201,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11.—Lake and rail imports for the last 24 hours—Flour 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 18,400 bushels; Corn, 57,523 bushels; Oats, 16,400 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 48,203 bushels; Corn, 173,075 bushels; Oats, 9,246 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 40,712 bushels; Corn, 84,563 bushels; Oats, 35,075 bushels. Canal freights—Wheat, 9¾c.; Corn, 8¾c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; sales 1,000 bbls. Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Baker's, $6 75@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat quiet. Milwaukee No. 1, Spring, $1 30@$1 32; do. No. 2 do. $1 27@$1 28; Sheboygan and Green Bay, $1 28@$1 28½. Corn firm; sales 50,000 bushels, at 68½c.@69c. Oats scarce; No. 2 Western held at 54c. Provisions—Mess and Short-cut Pork, $19 50; Extra Clear, $22, Lard, in tierces, 11½c.@12c.; tubs and kegs, 13c.@13¼c.; Shoulders, 9c.@9½c.; Breakfast Bacon, 10½c.@11c.; Smoked Beef, 16c.@16½c. Balance of market unchanged.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; New Red, $1 10@$1 15; New White, $1 15@$1 25. Corn in good demand and higher; Mixed, 65c.@68c. Oats firmer, higher, and scarce, at 55c.@60c. Rye firm and scarce at 93c.@95c. Butter firm for the best grades, at 24c.@25c. Pork quiet but firm; small sales at $19.75. Lard quiet but firm; Summer, 10¾c.@11c.; Kettle, stock scarce; sales at 12½c. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders sold at 7c.; closed at 7¼c., asked, spot; sold at 7¼c., buyer July; Clear rib sides, $9 45@$9 50, spot; 9½c., buyer July; Clear Sides, 9⅞c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. Whisky steady at 94c.

BOSTON, July 11.—The receipts of Domestic Wool for the past week have largely exceeded any previous week in the history of the trade, and in pounds must amount to nearly 5,000,000. The total receipts of Domestic for the past seven weeks reach 58,563 bales, against 24,632 bales for the corresponding period last year. Notwithstanding these large receipts, the demand has been quite equal to the supply, and it has only been during the past week that stocks have begun to accumulate. Buyers have been quite numerous during the week, representing some of our leading mills, who were ready to pay 52c.@53c. ₩ lb. for choice Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, and at least 1,000,000 lbs. could have been disposed of at these figures, but this description is generally held at 54c.@55c. ₩ lb., and some holders are indifferent about selling at these figures. The transactions only include 171,000 lbs. of Ohio at 51½c.@55c. ₩ lb., mostly at 54c.@55c. In Michigan Fleeces, the sales have been 225,000 lbs. at 50c.@52c., and this description is held firm at these figures. Combing and Delaine Fleeces continue in demand, the sales comprising upward of 300,000 lbs. at 55c.@60c. for Washed, and 42½c.@47c. for Unwashed, including Kentucky at 45c.@47c. ₩ lb.; 60c. ₩ lb., however, is an outside price for choice lots of Combing, and 47c. is an extreme figure for the most desirable of Kentucky. The large mills are in the market buying up all available lots, and this description meets with a ready sale at the current rates. California is less inquired for, but the sales foot up a fair average, amounting to near 500,000 lbs. One lot of 50,000 lbs. of choice sold at 40c.; other small lots at 40c.@41c.; and the principal sales were from 32½c.@36c. ₩ lb. Pulled Wools have been comparatively quiet; good lines of extra are wanted, and choice Superfines have been in fair demand, with no change in price since last week; sales of Superfine and extra Pulled at 45c.@55c.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice White, $1 45@$1 50; fair to prime do., $1 35@$1 40; Amber, $1 45@$1 50; good to prime Red, $1 35@$1 42; common to fair do., $1 20@$1 30. Corn weak; White Southern, 90c.@93c.; Yellow Southern, 82c.@83c.; Western Mixed, new, 77c.; old, 78c. Oats firm; Southern, 76c.@80c.; Western, 75c.@76c.; White Western, 78c. Rye dull and nominal at $1@$1 10. Hay steady at $20@24. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.@16½c. Lard, 12⅜c.@12½c. Western Butter in fair demand. Coffee dull; nominally unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady; small sales at $1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Butter active; New-York State and Bradford County, 32c.; choice Western, 23c.@25c.; fair to good, 20c. Cheese weak; New-York State, prime, 13c.@13½c.; Western, prime, 11c.@11½c.; half skims, 8c.@10c. Eggs firm; receipts light; State, fresh stock, 26c.; Western do., 24c.@25c. Petroleum dull; Refined, 12⅛c.@12¼c., July and August; Crude, 8⅝c.@8¾c. Provisions—Advancing tendency. Pork—Mess, $19@$19 25. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50. Wheat dull; Red, new, $1 45; old do., $1 25@$1 35; Amber, $1 40@$1 55. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; Yellow, 78½c.@79c.; Western Mixed, 78c.@79c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 67c.@68c. Whisky, 98½c.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sample lots of No. 3 Red Fall, $1 05; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15; Choice Red, $1 23@$1 27; do. White, $1 20@$1 23. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 60c.@62c. in elevator. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, 55c.@56c. Rye higher at 80c. for No. 2. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork firm at $20 50. Dry-salted Meats higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c., spot. Bacon strong; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. Cattle and Hogs not reported.

OSWEGO, July 11.—Flour steady; demand moderate; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 1,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 35; Extra White Michigan held at $1 59. Corn in light demand; sales, 3,20 bushels at 71c.@72c.; 1 car High Mixed at 73c. Corn Meal, $31 for Bolted; $30 for Unbolted, ₩ ton. Mill Feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26 ₩ ton. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson; $3 50 to Newberg; $3 75 to New-York. Lake receipts—15,800 bushels Wheat; 282,000 feet Lumber. Canal shipments—82,000 bushels Corn; 576,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, July 11.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat advanced 1c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42; No. 2 do., $1 28; Amber Michigan, cash or July, $1 24; August, $1 20; new, July, $1 21; No. 2 Red, $1 20; new, $1 19, spot; $1 18½, July; No. 3 Red, $1 13@$1 14. Corn advanced 1c.; High Mixed, July, 66c.; August and September, 65¾c.; Low Mixed, 65½c., cash and July; no grade, 62½c.@63c.; damaged, 53c. Oats advanced 1c.; No. 2, 53½c.@54c. Freights nominal. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—10,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1 22; No. 2, $1 19⅞; August, $1 17⅛; September, $1 11; Oats excited and higher; No. 2, 51c. Corn firmer and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 60¾c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 1 at 90c. Barley unsettled and nominal; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 12. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; market quiet but firm; Texans and common to medium natives sold at $2@$5 50; Northern wintered, $3@$4 25; choice corn-fed, $4 50@$5 50; stockers, $3 25@$4 50; common to extra shipping, $4 75@$6 40; shipments, 1,400 head. Hogs active and very firm; closed strong, with all the pens empty; receipts, 6,500 head; common to good sold at $5 80@$6 10; choice, $6 15@$6 30; shipments, 10,000 head. Sheep nominal; $2 50@$5 25 for poor to best; no shipments.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 72c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 60c.@65c. Rye unchanged at 80c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $20. Bacon firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c. Hams—Sugar cured, 14½c.; Plain, 13¾c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Lard, 12¾c.@13¼c. Whisky, 94c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 11.—Bran dull at 90c. Pork firmer at $21 50@$21 62½. Lard firmer; Tierce, 12½c. Sugar dull; fully fair, 8⅞c. Molasses—Thin Fermenting, 35c. Coffee in fair demand and firmer; Ordinary, 19½c.@20c.; Fair, 21½c.@22c.; Good, 22¼c.@22¾c.; Prime, 23c.@23½c. Other articles unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 11.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 30c. Resin quiet and steady at $1 50 for Strained; $1 60 for Extra No. 2. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for hard; $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—Wheat firmer and higher; No. 2 Red, $1 20. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 54c.; No. 2, 52c.; White, 55c. Petroleum unchanged.

DETROIT, July 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 51; No. 1 White, $1 44½; Amber Michigan, $1 21. Corn steady at 69c. Oats in good demand at 53c. Freights to Oswego, 5½c.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm and scarce; held at 82c.@85c. Oats scarce and firm. Provisions firm and unchanged.

ALBANY, July 11.—Grain market dull; no sales. Rye held at $1 10. Corn, 78c. in lots. Oats, 60c.@61c. for No. 2 Mixed Western.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 59c.; gross, 131 bales; exports coastwise, 868 bales; sales, 250 bales; last evening, 400 bales; stock, 32,239 bales.

MOBILE, July 11.—Cotton weak and irregular; Middling, 16⅜c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 111 bales; exports coastwise, 72 bales; stock, 6,874 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 11.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Strictly Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 62 bales; gross, 62 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 9,509 bales.

GALVESTON, July 11.—Cotton nominal, no demand; Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 36 bales; stock, 9,223 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 11.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 98 bales; gross, 98 bales; sales, 259 bales; stock, 11,213 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 29 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 651 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 11—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 105. Erie Railway Shares, 29@29¼.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 3-16 ₩ cent., which is 5-16 ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 29½.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is $26,000. Advices from Paris quote Rentes at 61f.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July at 8 1-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,500 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8 5-16d; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 35s. 6d. ₩ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 54s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, July 11.—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d.@9d. ₩ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, £28 ₩ ton.

THE HAVANA WEEKLY MARKETS.

HAVANA, July 11.—Sugar nominal; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 303,700 bxs. and 14,000 hhds.; receipts of the weeks, 6,900 bxs. and 934 hhds.; exported during the week, 17,000 bxs. and 2,800 hhds.; including 7,000 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Flour, $31 ₩ bbl. Lard in tins, $48@$49 ₩ quintal. Potatoes, $15@$15 25. Tallow, $25@$26 ₩ quintal. Wax, Yellow, $19@$19 50 ₩ arroba. Honey, 11½ reals ₩ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $8@$8 50. Lumber—White Pine, $70@$75 ₩ M.; Pitch Pine, $60@$65. Shooks nominal. Hoops, long shaved, $115@$120 ₩ M. Freights nominal. Gold nominal. Exchange quiet; on the United States 60 days, currency, 131@133 premium; short sight, 135@137 premium; 60 days, gold, 152@154 premium; short sight, 156@158 premium.

STATEN ISLAND SAND BUTCHERS.

The two sand-sloop Captains, Joseph Connolly and William McCloskey, who were arrested last week on a warrant issued by Justice Hornfager at Clifton, and committed to the County Jail at Richmond in default of $250 bail each, had another hearing before Justice Garrett at Stapleton on Saturday, when McCloskey was liberated under $1,000 bail, and Connolly was held for further examination, the charge being grand larceny in stealing three loads of sand, which at most could not be worth over $25. These "sand butchers," as they are called, to the number of 100 or upward, have been arrested before on similar charges. The County Police have no jurisdiction in the matter, and will make no arrests without warrants. It appears that these two men paid a man named Burke for the sand, as did the others arrested, after which another owner put in a claim and caused the arrests. There are doubts whether either of those men has the right to collect money for sand in that locality, and it appears strange that the prisoners should be held for stealing when the loads were paid for in advance.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FAUSTUS—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SUDDEN THOUGHTS—TRUMP CARD—Mr. Geo. Darrell and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

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New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

An important opinion relating to land-grant railroads has been made public by the Department of Justice. Congress, in one of its appropriation bills, prohibited the payment of claims for the transportation of troops and military supplies presented by railroad companies to which land-grants have heretofore been made. Most of these grants contain provisions requiring the free transportation of troops and munitions; others provide for prior rights to the Government; and some have no reference to the special privileges of the Government. It must be confessed, however, that the whole question is left obscure, and the railroad companies have been reluctant to yield what they consider their right to compensation in the cases mentioned. The Attorney General, in the opinion just issued, assumes that Congress in making this prohibition merely desired to bring the whole matter before the courts for a final decision. It is to be regretted that a sufficiently clear understanding of the actual intent of the law was not put into the statutes. Their ambiguity has given rise to much misunderstanding and debate which are likely now to be finally settled.

Holders of District of Columbia claims and securities will be interested in the explanation of the debt of the District which we print to-day. It will be seen that the bonded debt, on which the July interest is now being paid, amounts to about $[illegible],000,000. The District Government issued certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest, and known as Street Assessment Certificates and Sewer Assessment Certificates. These together amounted to $4,140,000; they are fundable under the act of Congress authorizing the new 3-65 bonds. Then there is a floating debt, also to be funded at the creditor's option, and amounting to about $7,500,000, including the sewer certificates. The total debt, therefore, is very large; but provision has now been made for all of it, and it is to be hoped that this financial tangle will finally be justly and economically cleared.

It is complained of the reductions in the Second Auditor's Office, Washington, that the work is already put behind in consequence of the inadequate force. It is even said that, at the present rate of losing ground, there will be 75,000 unanswered inquiries in that office next December. This accuracy of statistics reminds us at once of the Circumlocution Office, which always was successfully defended by a certain Noble Lord's statement of the pounds of sealing-wax, bundles of red tape, and bunches of quills that it used up in a year's time. The action of Congress in making these economical reductions has been approved by the country. It would be a good thing for the departments to try and get along with their present force, gracefully submitting to the exigencies of the situation.

Although the great rains of the past few days may have caused some damage, their substantial benefits will far outweigh any such losses. The late, cold Spring was succeeded by a dry season, which, in the latter part of June and the early days of July, parched the ground and arrested vegetation. The gardeners of Central and Southern New-Jersey and the counties of New-York nearest this City were in despair. The rain-fall of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday has revived their spirits, as well as the growth of numerous things on which our great markets depend for their daily supplies.

A five-story warehouse in East Boston fell with a great crash the other day, carrying a great weight of merchandise down with the ruins of the interior of the building. By extraordinary good fortune a large force of laborers had been transferred from the warehouse, and the sidewalks were at that moment deserted. But if this had not been the case, the country would have rung with the harrowing details of the great disaster. As it is, the occurrence only excites brief comment. Fortunately, nobody is to be held responsible for any loss of life. But is it not time that such sharp contingencies were made absolutely impossible?

ROGUERY THE BEST POLICY.

It might naturally be supposed that the members of the Tweed party in this City would not lose the opportunity which HAVEMEYER'S vicious stupidity affords them for having a fling at "Reform." The excuse ready to their hands is very simple. HAVEMEYER was elected by the Reform Party—of that there can be no doubt. That party chose him because he had always borne a good character, and because no one knew or supposed that he was the bosom friend of half the corrupt men and gutter politicians in the City. Consequently, the Reform Party elected him. And he has turned out a very bad Mayor—perhaps the worst, upon the whole, that the City of New-York has ever had. Not the most corrupt, but the worst as an administrative officer. What, then, can be easier than to condemn the whole work of Reform as a fraud because HAVEMEYER has acted dishonorably? Many persons are quite convinced by that train of reasoning. And the *Herald* and other journals of the old Ring serve it up in a variety of styles day after day. They point out that all reform is humbug. It is like the argument of the knave that honesty is all foolery. The old Ring journals insist upon it that it was much better to have thieves in possession of the City than HAVEMEYER and his motley crew. The best way is not to try to improve the City Government, or any other Government, but to go on plainly and openly under the rule of the most corrupt and dishonest men who can be found in the community. Then we shall know what we are about. Such is the argument of the *Herald*, and it is quite of a piece with the contempt for decency and morality which has always been shown by that journal.

When the Tweed gang were in power, the *Herald* invariably defended them. It had at least a dozen members of what it calls its "intellectual department" in the pay of that faction. These appointments were given from motives of gratitude for the support which the paper gave to the Ring. The argument urged by the *Herald* at that time was substantially what it is to-day—the Democrats may be thieves, but so are the Republicans. Don't try to raise the tone of either party, but keep in the thieves we have got. We quote from one of the numerous articles in which it endeavored to save TWEED and his followers from coming to grief—(*Herald*, *May*, 1871):

"But what does all this signify? It signifies that Tammany, having the opportunity, has used it to strengthen herself in possession of the State without sticking at trifles. Who cares on either side how the money comes, so that it goes freely to the party? That's the point. Tammany has been cutting it pretty fat. But in making money plentiful, will it not make us all rich? That is the argument. What, then, are you going to do about it? Make way for Tammany, for is it not by using the means that we gain the power?"

Again, at about the same date the *Herald* contended that the City debt was a "mere bagatelle," only $31,485,000. At that very time, the City debt was over $100,000,000. "Everywhere," it said, "the Metropolis, under the benignant nurturing of the Controller's statistics, bids fair to bloom even more beautifully than before." And so it went on, day after day, month after month. When, after nearly a year's hard work, we obtained and published the proofs of the Tweed and Sweeny frauds, the *Herald* totally suppressed them. Its readers must often wonder what on earth TWEED was convicted for, for the proofs of his rascality have never appeared in the columns of the *Herald*.

Surely, then, there is nothing to cause surprise in the fact that the *Herald* takes advantage of the rascality—for it is nothing less—of HAVEMEYER to abuse the Reform Party, and to extol its old patrons and friends the Tweedites. In doing this it is quite consistent with its past course in reference to the Ring thieves. "The reform movement," it remarked on the 23d of June, "was a blistering lie from beginning to end." Reform, it said on Thursday, always "displaces one bad government by another bad government"—a theory which will never tend very strongly to raise the character either of a people or a Government. The great uprising of 1871 is thus disposed of: "Many virtuous old gentlemen in these latitudes were carried away by this noise." In short, because HAVEMEYER has turned out to be a disreputable, if not a corrupt, man, the public are to believe that it would be much better to have SWEENY, TWEED, and OAKEY HALL in power once more—that we had better put back BARNARD and CARDOZO on the Bench, and that the public money should be openly handed over for the purchase of big diamonds for the families of our rulers, and for fast horses and "palatial stables" for the followers of the Ring. It requires a great belief in the immorality and dishonesty of the public to put forward arguments such as these. A writer who can talk in this fashion to his readers must be thoroughly satisfied that he is speaking to a set of rogues. There can be no doubt, however, that every respectable man or woman in the community must feel it an insult to be addressed in language which would only be appropriate in the mouth of a swindler haranguing his "pals" before starting off on a midnight foray.

THE EXTINCTION OF THE "COUNTRY GENTLEMAN."

Our comments, some time since, on the decrease in value of villa-property upon the Upper Hudson have been freely discussed by the local journals of that district, and have been generally concurred in. The true explanation, however, of the diminution of a resident villa-population in that beautiful region has not been so generally hit upon. It should be understood by the many property-owners between Newburg and Albany, who find their large or small landed estates so much less in money-value than they calculated upon, that they are not peculiar in their disappointed expectations. Hundreds of people all over the country who have bought farms and built villas at a distance from large cities, with the idea of residing on the place the year round, and then after a few years selling at a profit, and going abroad or to the cities, find themselves with a heavy burden on their hands, which they can neither abandon nor dispose of to others profitably. This is the more remarkable because in other countries, especially in England, the resident villa-population or the "country gentleman" class are on the increase, and there is a fair demand for country residences away from cities. The English manufacturers and merchants are continually purchasing such places, especially to give their families some "territorial" importance, and to mingle with more effect in political lite.

This observation, it should be remembered, does not at all apply to American property within a reasonable distance of a large city, or to places where summer villas are erected or occupied. All the suburbs within thirty miles of New-York or Boston find that class of property (though this year temporarily depressed) in good demand, and such resorts as Nahant, Newport, and Long Branch, can boast of as rapidly rising values in land as any portion of the country. The difficulty is with the old fashioned country-seat and the resident wealthy population. The "country gentlemen" are departing, and will soon become, in the North at least, as extinct a race as the mound-builders. It would be an interesting subject of investigation for some antiquary to inquire how many of the numerous "manors" still existing in New-York State are occupied by the families owning them, or, indeed, are occupied at all; and how many, which are remote from cities, would pay a fraction of the expense laid out upon them if disposed of by forced sale.

The chief reason of this decrease of an important class, and of what was once a considerable element of value in property, is, we are convinced, the increasingly luxurious habits of our people. The conveniences and luxuries of the large cities, and those which the traveling class enjoy in Europe, put a considerable portion of our population out of the power of being comfortable in remote country-houses, as their fathers were. They must have good bath-rooms, and access to market, and well-made roads, and lighted avenues, and nicely-kept grounds, and, above all, an easily moving domestic service. These things, or the most of them, they cannot always get in country villas. The house is not situated, perhaps, so that water can easily be thrown into the upper stories; the roads are dusty in Summer and muddy in Winter, the avenues dark; the hedges cannot be kept in trim or the lawn smooth without a heavy force; the Post Office is far away and the telegraph remote; and, greater obstacle than all others combined, the best servants will not stay in the Winter. With the first cool days of Autumn, they flit for the cities. Then follow direful journeys of both mistress and master to the nearest town to obtain "help;" disappointments, hopes deferred, household disarranged, confusion and domestic unhappiness, until life seems hardly worth the possessing, and the wretched "country gentleman" curses the day in which he abandoned the luxurious City mansion for the comfortable suburban villa.

Soon the villa family discovers that it can take a city furnished house or a flat in the Winter and a European journey in the Summer for about the same expense as the cost of living in the remote country-place, and the villa and farm are let or left in the charge of a farmer. Under such circumstances as the above, the whole "country-gentleman" class are gradually drifting into the cities, with either a suburban house in the Summer or a cottage at a watering-place, or the liberty of traveling. Old family country-seats have become everywhere a drug in the market, and remote villas will not even pay the expense of keeping them up. We think this drift is unfortunate, but we do not see that it can be checked. It is undoubtedly a good thing for our youth not to have too many of the luxuries of life. Civilization blunts the senses and cramps the muscles of the children. A somewhat free and rough country life is not a bad experience for boy or girl. Then the relation of a wealthy gentleman-farmer, or "squire," to the whole country neighborhood is a very beneficial one. He can try agricultural experiments which his poorer neighbors can not afford, he has leisure and taste for hospitality, and altogether can make himself very useful as well as ornamental to his community. He ought to be also, (though he seldom is,) the true political leader of his district. Still all this goes for nothing against the comforts of civilization. Even the farming population are tending to aggregation, and the young men and women are leaving their best employment for city life and sociality. What can stop the villa population from a similar tendency?

THE CHILD AND THE DESK.

Much attention has been called in England and Germany, by physicians, to the increasing curvature of the spine and partial deformity of the body among school children. Careful statistics show that in Switzerland, for instance, twenty per cent. of all school boys, and forty per cent. of girls, have one shoulder higher than the other. The well-known orthopedic surgeon, EULENBURG, states that ninety per cent. of curvatures of the spine which do not arise from a special disease are developed during school life. We have already spoken in these columns of short-sightedness; it would seem that curvature of the spine and shortness of sight are often associated, the one being the cause of the other in the child, or both being produced by similar defective arrangements. Numbers of medical authorities in Europe have been writing earnest warnings as to the injurious effect of the stooping position of children in schools upon the lungs, the abdominal viscera, the figure and sight. Among these are such men as PASSAVANT, GUILLAUME, COINDET, HEINEMANN, LIEBREICH, and especially Dr. FAHRNER, of Switzerland. The defects in schools which cause this deformity seem to be the entire want of backs in some seats, or their unsuitable shape; the excessive distance between the seat and the desk; and a disproportion between the height of the seat and that of the desk. Sometimes, too, the desk itself is wrongly sloped. If there is no back to the seat, the strength of the muscles which keep the spine straight is not sufficient to maintain it long in an upright position. The result is, that the child must stoop, and the lower part of the spine, becoming bent forward presses on the viscera and lungs, and these organs are cramped and unhealthily developed.

If again, the child must read a book, placed on a desk too far away, it either sits on the edge of the seat (an unhealthy position) or leans forward and rests the head on the two arms, so that the chest is supported by the two shoulders, an unnatural and deforming position; or the little scholar supports her head with one arm, and reads sideways, thus producing an inequality of focal distance in the two eyes. Again, if writing under such circumstances, the position of the child is peculiarly awkward, the vertebræ of the chest being bent toward the left, and those of the neck to the right, the right shoulder blade standing too far from the ribs, and being too much elevated. If these inconvenient positions be kept up for some time, and these defective arrangements be permitted, the watchful mother will soon discover an inequality in the shoulders of her child. Careful examination will show that some of the ribs of the right side are more projecting than those of the other side. The spine itself will show a slight, hardly visible, curvature where those ribs are attached to it. When these defective arrangements are continued too long, it will be found that the vertebræ are so much altered in shape and position that they produce, not only a curvature, but a twisting of the spinal column. Then definite and alarming pains in the back, or in the nerves along the ribs, or in other portions of the body, begin to startle the anxious mother, and she wakes up to the fact that bad seating in school has deformed her child. Such deformities are much more likely to occur in girls than in boys, as the latter enjoy a much greater variety of gymnastic exercises, and no doubt inherit a stronger muscular system.

The remedies and preventives of these evils are very simple. One fallacious idea, however, of certain teachers should be removed at once, and that is, that children grow stronger from having no backs to their seats. Even grown persons find it extremely difficult to keep their bodies straight in such seats any length of time, and with children the muscles of the back are not strong enough to support such positions.

Another mistake made in English schools, and sometimes in American schools also, is the placing young girls on an inclined board or flat upon the floor, in order to restore the symmetry to the back. Dr. LIEBREICH—an English authority—protests against this, as producing the very opposite results to those which were intended; and he has, accordingly, invented a couch, recently adopted by the London School Board, with such inclinations as to be adapted to the curvatures of the body.

Avoiding such mistakes, the true preventives of these evils to the form of the child will be found to consist in a simple and sensible arrangement of seats. Every seat should have a back, and not too high or too slanting. The seat ought to be broad enough to form a suitable support, and not so high that the child's feet will dangle or just touch the floor. The edge of the desk should be near the seat, and just high enough to permit the resting of the elbow without the displacing of the shoulder. The inclination of the desk, whether for reading or writing, ought to be about 45°, but as this would be practically inconvenient for the latter, the angle will have to be say 20° for writing, and any other convenient slope for studying. By having a desk shutting with a hinge, the scholar can hold the book in his hands at such angle as will suit his eyes, and when he writes, his desk is brought near his seat.

All our teachers of private schools, as well as persons controlling public schools, should see to it that they are not, by injudicious seating, promoting curvature of the spine or dislocation of the shoulder or planting myopia among the children. These defects begin very early, and parents must watch closely the first appearance of them, and find out what the habitual position of the child is in school.

PRACTICAL CIVILIZATION.

Cruelty to animals is by many persons very justly regarded as an indication of barbarity. The generations which practiced bull-baiting, badger-baiting, and such amusements as were once customary on Shrove Tuesday, are often denounced for their ignorance and inhumanity. So, too, the bull-rings of Spain, and the scenes enacted in them are adduced as testimony of the degradation and rude savagery of the Spaniards. This view of the matter is founded on reason and justice. But it should not be forgotten that the converse is true, and as civilization advances, cruelty to the dumb creatures around us should find no advocates. It seems but a poor indication of our boasted education and advancement when we have our public authorities openly practicing the worst, because the most unnecessary, cruelties; and when public journals are to be found in our midst persistently approving of the disgraceful scandal. And when we compare proceedings here with those elsewhere, it becomes very evident that we must either mend our ways, or cease to boast of virtues that are more imaginary than real.

An International Congress for the prevention of cruelty to animals, at which almost all the nations of Europe were represented, has recently been in session in London, and we have watched its progress with some interest. In the first place, we find that the congress has the full sympathies of the foremost people in Europe. The Emperors of Russia and Germany and the King of Italy, as well as various societies all the way from Paris even to Calcutta, had representatives there. The Queen of England wrote a letter of encouragement, and inclosed a valuable donation. The Duchess of EDINBURGH distributed prizes to 465 school boys and girls who had distinguished themselves by writing essays in favor of the humane treatment of animals, and men holding the highest ranks in society, in the churches, and in science, took part in the deliberations.

The London society, which was the pioneer of all the rest, was established in 1824, and it has been the means of procuring 25,000 convictions for cruelty to animals during that time. One of the great practical works that has been accomplished, and one which affects the entire public, is the more humane treatment of cattle in transit, especially by railroad. Dr. SOUDERMAUN, of Darmstadt; Prof. ECKERS, of Riga; M. BOURGOIN, of Paris; Herr VON MANEN, of The Hague; Herr FRANZ ELSINGER, of Vienna, and others, dwelt upon the importance of this branch of the work being more attended to on the Continent. If there had been a representative from New-York present, he could not have given a very good account of our condition in this connection. Prof. ECKERS mentioned an instance where not less than five hundred persons had been seized with typhus fever from having partaken of veal that had been rendered unwholesome in passage by railroad. In England the society has brought about a law making it obligatory on railroad companies to feed and water cattle in transit on their lines, and much good has resulted from it. It those who, in New-York, condemn the objects of these societies, would visit the cattle yards here and witness the condition in which the animals arrive that are to supply the City with meat, they would perhaps acknowledge that the work of the societies is not a mere matter of sentiment. We mention this, however, merely as an illustration of one practical benefit that comes home to us all, among many that have resulted from a movement which is too often ridiculed. So much, indeed, are these societies appreciated in Europe that they are rapidly multiplying, and one of the first questions considered at the congress was how to render their influence greater. It was ultimately resolved, among other things, that humanity to animals should be made a principle to be taught and enforced as part of the public education of children, and all agreed that it must be regarded as an essential part of a higher civilization. This is without doubt true, and it will hardly be denied except by the most ignorant or the most brutal. But, being true,—and when we remember all that has been said and written and done of late in New-York in favor of cruelty to animals—it must, we fear, be admitted that in one element of progress, at least, America is not so far advanced as Europe.

RICH YOUNG MEN.

A few years ago there was exhibited in a foreign art-gallery a picture which attracted an extraordinary amount of attention, less on the ground of its artistic excellence than from the interest of the subject. On one side of the canvas was depicted a boy in the full bloom of infantile beauty; on the other a haggard, bottle-nosed, slouching man. Beneath were the words, "Can they be the same?" A story which we published the other day vividly recalls this picture. The paragraph referred to the career of a young man whose exploits have long been the talk of Baltimore, and who must, we presume, presently stand in a criminal dock on a capital charge. Readers of *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table* will remember Dr. HOLMES' description of the young Marylander. As a type of manly beauty, SAMUEL MACDONALD might have sat for the portrait. Six years ago he was a splendid youth, and when on coming of age, and into possession of his patrimony, he gave a fête of unprecedented expense to celebrate that event, there were probably few of his guests who failed to regard him with something of envy. "The world was all before him, where to choose." He chose a career of wild excess, such as the Regent Orleans could scarcely have surpassed, and which has culminated in assassination.

The scandals created by his conduct in Baltimore at length drove him from that, his native city, and he took up his abode in Indiana, with which he had become familiar in hunting expeditions, and where no doubt he rejoiced at being freed from that annoyance which the averted looks of kith and kin cause to even the most abandoned. Thence tidings reached Maryland of his orgies in the West. Surrounded by the most abandoned of both sexes, his time was passed in hunting expeditions in the wild country within reach of his shooting lodge near Terre Haute, exercises which seemed designed merely to whet his appetite for plunging, on his return, into excesses recalling those committed in the last century at their retreat on the banks of the Thames by "the Monks of Medenham," over whose portal hung the motto which they so faithfully followed—"Do anything you fancy."

Never before, probably, were such scenes of riotous and profuse profligacy enacted on this soil as those in MACDONALD'S lodge, near Terre Haute, and it has been calculated that in one year they absorbed $150,000. The career of this young reprobate will come home painfully to many parents. Rich youths are in this country a much greater difficulty to their friends than those less liberally provided for. Satan, the old hymn says, finds work for idle hands to do, and the richer those hands are the worse is the work.

Fortunate, indeed, may wealthy families deem themselves who are without one of these black sheep. The social conditions here are not what they were when every man had to get a living. The class of rich young men is rapidly increasing. Every year there grow up those who know from the beginning that at most they need only play at working. Where is the safeguard for such men? Wholesome family influences may do much, but it is chiefly to be found in a liberal education. Only the educated know how to properly enjoy wealth and leisure, and have no need of debauchery and the bottle to stifle the demon *ennui*.

There is ample work for an educated affluent class in this country; work which they would achieve position and renown by doing. It has been said, and not without reason, that a superior class of Representatives used to come to Congress from many of the Southern States; because the social and political conditions of those States were such as to produce a considerable number of men of wealth, leisure, and education, who turned to politics as the highest pursuit in which they could engage, and this was why Virginia was the mother of Presidents. The war put an end to that state of things; but there is no reason why the North should not now give the country men such as they. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the rich that the success, prosperity, perhaps very existence, of the United States depends upon their giving their sons those advantages of education which do so much to form enlightened, far-sighted, and high-minded statesmen.

CONDITION OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE DESIGN OF THE RECENT LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS—THE BONDED AND FUNDED DEBT—COUPON CERTIFICATES—FLOATING DEBT, ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 11, 1874.

The recent dispatch in THE TIMES seems to have stimulated inquiry with regard to the debt of this District as affected by the recent legislation of Congress. The action of Congress was designed to effect the following objects:

First—The payment of the July interest on what is known as the "bonded" or "funded debt" of the District of Columbia, which amounts, according to the report of the Committee of Investigation, to little less than $10,000,000. The coupons of the bonds representing this indebtedness are now payable at the Treasury of the United States, or at the First National Bank of New-York City, according to the legend on the face of the bonds respectively. The warrant for the payment of this interest out of the appropriation of $1,300,000 for District purposes in the sundry Civil bill has been drawn by the new Commissioners, and has been passed to the credit of the interest account in the Treasury of the United States.

Second—Besides the funded debt there are two classes of coupon certificates payable in one, two, three, four, and five years respectively, and bearing eight per cent. interest. One class of these certificates is known as the "Street Assessment Certificates." This class was issued by the Board of Public Works to anticipate the payment for street assessments, which assessments were held by the Sinking Fund Commissioners for the District of Columbia as security for the redemption of these eight per cent. certificates. The only action that Congress took with regard to this class of certificates was to provide that they should, as heretofore, be receivable for the payment of these assessments against private property, and to prohibit any further issue of the same beyond the $2,000,000 already outstanding. Of this issue of $2,000,000 there had been received and canceled up to yesterday for assessments, $430,000. This leaves $1,500,000 of these certificates still in the hands of the holders. There will be two millions more of assessments for private property for street assessments issued as soon as the new government is in working order. These assessments will much more than absorb the issue of certificates. The interest on this class of eight per cent. certificates is now being paid by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in this city from out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, this interest not being provided for by the appropriation of Congress.

The one year issue of these eight per cent. certificates, known as the "street eights" or "street certificates," matured July 1. As the last six months interest on each certificate is made payable with the principal, there are no coupons attached to the same, but the interest is now being paid thereon, and the evidence of payment is stamped on each certificate.

In the case of the "sewer eights" the interest and principal are funded.

The other class of certificates of indebtedness, which were issued by the Board of Public Works, is known as the sewer certificates, and were issued to the extent of $2,140,000 to anticipate the payment of special taxes for sewerage purposes, levied in the cities of Washington and Georgetown by topographical districts. These certificates, like the others, are payable in series of one, two, three, four, and five years, and bear eight per cent. interest. The assessments against private property for this class were made collateral with the Sinking Fund Commissioners for the redemption of the certificates, but Congress, by its recent act, annulled this tax, and provided that the holders of the certificates might refund the same, principal and interest, in the guaranteed new three-sixty-five bond. Congress also preserves the equity of tax-payers who have paid this sewer tax, by giving them the privilege of reimbursing themselves for taxes paid by funding the same in this new bond. Holders of the coupons of the sewer certificates who desire to refund them in the new bonds will need to transmit them to the Board of Audit, which will pass upon them, and issue their certificate accordingly. Upon the issue of each certificate, a new bond can be obtained, when the bonds are ready.

Third—The floating debt. The amount of the floating debt cannot be definitely stated. The report of the Investigating Committee estimates it at a large sum. The only definite quantity which can be ascertained at the present time is that known as the certificates of the Auditor of the Board of Public Works, which amount to about $5,000,000. These certificates bear no interest, but, like the sewer certificates, are fundable in the new 3-65 bond. In order to be funded, they must also be submitted to the Board of Audit for examination, and if found correct, the board will issue their certificate, which can be exchanged for the new bonds.

It will be observed that the bonded debt of the District, upon which interest is now being paid out of the Congressional appropriation, is not to be funded in the new bond. The funding process will apply only to the debt known as the sewer certificates, to the certificates of the Auditor of the Board of Public Works, and to several other classes of claims, which, in the main, are as yet unadjusted, and which will amount in the aggregate to about one million of dollars. These claims cover the indebtedness of the District issued from the Board of Public Works; balances accruing out of contracts under the Board of Public Works; claims for private property taken for public use, and claims for damages by changes of grade, and various other claims of like nature. It is estimated that the total amount of this class of floating debt, including sewer certificates, will be found to reach $7,500,000.

As has been previously stated in THE TIMES, the form of the new bond has already been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is now in the engraver's hands. It is expected that the bonds will be ready for signature in from four to five weeks. The coupons will probably be made payable at the United States Treasury, as the bond is guaranteed by the United States. The following is the funding section of the new law:

SEC. 7. That the Sinking Fund Commissioners of said district are hereby continued; and it shall be the duty of said Sinking Fund Commissioners to cause bonds of the District of Columbia to be prepared, in sums of $50 and $500, bearing date Aug. 1, 1874, payable fifty years after date, bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, to be signed by the Secretary and the Treasurer of said Sinking Fund Commissioners and countersigned by the Controller of said District, and sealed as the board may direct; which bonds shall be exempt from taxation by Federal, State, or municipal authority, engraved and printed at the expense of the District of Columbia, and in form not inconsistent herewith. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged that the United States will, by proper proportional appropriations as contemplated in this act, and by causing to be levied upon the property within said District such taxes as will provide the revenues necessary to pay the interest on said bonds as the same may become due and payable, create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof at maturity. Said bonds shall be numbered consecutively, and registered in the office of the Controller of said District, and shall also be registered in the office of the Register of the Treasury of the United States, for which last-named registration the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such provision as may be necessary. And said Commissioners shall use all necessary means for the prevention of any unauthorized or fraudulent issue of any of such bonds. And the said Sinking Fund Commissioners are hereby authorized to exchange said bonds at par for like sums of any class of indebtedness in the preceding section of this act named, including sewer taxes or assessments paid, evidenced by certificates of the Auditing Board provided for in this act.

The provision for funding these certificates in the new 3-65 bond is, of course, not obligatory. But the holders of these certificates who refuse to fund them will, naturally, have to decide upon their own course as to securing either the principal or interest. And in the face of the new law, the only recourse other than funding would seem to be litigation.

OBITUARY.

GEN. WILLIAM S. HILLYER.

Gen. William Silliman Hillyer, who died of congestion of the lungs, yesterday, in Washington, after an illness of several weeks, was born in Henderson, Ky., April 2, 1831; both his father and mother died when he was young. He was entered at Anderson College, Indiana, from which he graduated with high honors at sixteen years of age, and commenced the study of the law at the Indiana State University, after which he entered the office of Judge Otto, one of the most distinguished lawyers of that State. He advanced so rapidly that he was admitted to the Bar before he was twenty-one years of age, and commenced practice at New-Albany, Ind. His rise at the Bar was so rapid that during the first year after his admission he was elected City Attorney, and at the age of twenty-two was elected to the State Legislature, being the youngest man on the floor. Possessing great readiness as a debater, he obtained a good standing in the Legislature, and participated in all the important questions of the session. He was a member of the Bank Committee for which Hugh McCulloch, former Secretary of the Treasury, drafted the Indiana State Banking laws, and which gave him his reputation as a financial writer. Young Hillyer's father was an ardent friend of Henry Clay, and the son had imbibed all the father's admiration for the old statesman, and by his youthful vigor he infused new life in the Whig Party of his county, and so far vitalized it as to become a successful Whig candidate. Hillyer's career, both as a lawyer and legislator, was successful, but having a very advantageous offer made to him in 1855 he removed to St. Louis, where he formed the firm of McClellan, Moody & Hillyer. While in St. Louis he formed the acquaintance of Gen. Grant, who rented an office of him, and that acquaintance ripened into a warm friendship. In a letter of Grant's in 1866, he says: "When first appointed Brigadier General, the first persons I thought of asking to take positions on my staff were Hillyer and Rawlins," and the General adds, "I have taken frequent occasion to speak of Hillyer to the President as a man of great ability, and one well qualified for almost any office in his gift." At the breaking out of the war Hillyer was residing at St. Louis, and he immediately identified himself with the Union cause, and assisted Frank Blair in raising the first volunteer company there, Blair taking the captaincy, and Hillyer entering as a private, and the first engagement he participated in was the capture of Camp Jackson. After serving some time, he left Missouri and came to New-York with his family and opened a law office. Shortly afterward he was commissioned a Brigadier General, and went on Gen. Grant's staff. He served with Grant until the fall of Vicksburg. The hardships which he endured in that terrible campaign so shattered his health that Hillyer resigned, and returned to his family in New-York, where he continued to reside. Gen Hillyer was the last of Gen. Grant's original staff.

ART IN INDUSTRY.

In the most flourishing period of art in Italy it was not thought derogatory to the greatest artists to produce designs for articles of domestic use, and a few of these yet remain to attest the skill of the designer and to show with how much beauty a drinking-bowl, a salver, a vase, or a lamp, may be invested by a really tasteful and skillful workman. Then followed the utilitarian period, when the heavier, more angular and unmeaning in design an article could be made, the more it seemed to be appreciated by the public. But art is again assuming its rights, and asserting its ability to add to the value of every article in which ornamentation of any kind whatever takes part; and in view of the increased artistic taste which is everywhere apparent, it is important that those engaged in the manufacture of such goods should interest themselves in the artistic education of the artisan class. England has long felt that the substantial excellence of her manufactures would not alone keep them in the van, and hence we see South Kensington with its admirable Art Museum and School of Instruction. Here in America the opportunities for artistic education have been extremely limited, though it would appear that the necessity for such instruction is appreciated by the class who most require it. The large number of applicants for admission to the School of Science and Art founded by Mr. Peter Cooper, the emulation which the students exhibit, and the excellent work they produce all indicate an improved artistic feeling. The increasing numbers who visit the rooms of the Metropolitan Museum of Art as students is also proof that the taste for classic art is not dead among us, and the museum, though still but an embryo, is rapidly advancing in importance as an institution of instruction. The peculiar training required to enable even the talented artist to successfully apply ornament to useful objects is rare even in the art world of Europe, and commands abundant remuneration, and our designers and higher artisans would do well to avail themselves of every facility offered for adding to their technical knowledge and familiarity with accepted classic models. In this country the advancement in art culture, as in most other directions, is greatly indebted to private mercantile enterprise. Messrs. Tiffany & Co., for example, being our largest manufacturers of artistic goods, have long maintained a department of design equal to that of any similar establishment in Europe, and have been forced to rely largely on the Old World for accessions to their force. But, besides employing the services of an extensive staff of trained draughtsmen, skilled designers, and artists capable of expressing individual ideas in appropriate forms, they have established in their designing-rooms a system of art instruction, where a number of talented young men are continually under training. These students receive remuneration, and the natural desire of youth to excel is fostered by the judicious award of competitive prizes. The advantages of this most practical instruction in the art of ornament, as applied to manufactures, must be apparent. Working under skillful and experienced leaders, and from the very nature of the duties imposed, feeling the direct influence of the most refined and cultivated public taste, with the accessories of a valuable art library and a collection of models, prints and fac-similies of antique and mediæval works of art gathered during many years, the youthful student has ample opportunities to prepare himself for the broader field of usefulness which the demands of the house will open to him. The expense of maintaining so extensive a department of design is of course immense, but an inspection of the works which have been finished in the various factories from original drawings will convince the connoisseur that the result is worthy of the cost. The number and variety of designs produced in the course of a year would seem incredible; many of these are elaborate, and represent an actual outlay of hundreds of dollars, and all have as certain a money value as any article of merchandise that is sold. On this point a curious misunderstanding seems to exist in the minds of some, who suppose because designs are furnished for inspection gratis the ownership of them has changed, and they may be either retained or offered to some other manufacturer, who by inferiority of execution might be able to produce a semblance of them at a lower price than the excellent work of a reputable house would admit. To correct this error the drawings are impressed with a stamp which suggests what courtesy and honor alike require, that they be returned after inspection to the owners.

There would seem to be here an ample field for the employment of that numerous class of young women who complain that the trades and professions are almost entirely closed against them. Learning the art of ornamentation should be a study peculiarly congenial to the female mind, and one in which it might naturally be expected to excel. We have heard one of our best painters say that he could not get an artistically-designed picture-frame in New-York. Surely it would be better to become a good designer, even of picture-frames, than to go on painting poor and unmeaning landscapes, or manufacturing bad busts from year to year, without a prospect of ultimate success.

ITALY.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE TIBER LEVEE—FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS—TOO MANY ROMAN HOLIDAYS—TROUBLES OF CHURCH AND STATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, June 25, 1874.

The municipality of Rome is at present in painful labor, of which nobody yet knows what will be the issue. The annual deficit is not far from one-fourth of the whole expenditure, and it would puzzle heads wiser than any here to know where, without inflicting cruel sufferings, any new taxes can be laid on. Much has been done to improve the city, and it has cost money; but a great deal more remains to be done. The new comers found Rome a sink of filth and reeking heap of rubbish equal to any Turkish or Asiatic settlement. It will be the work of ten years' constant labor to make it at all convenient and comfortable. The most important project of all is that of the embankment of the Tiber, and, after much talk and examination of plans, the time seems to be about arrived for giving practical execution to the scheme. But there is the enormous bill of costs, estimated at thirty or forty millions of francs; and where is the money to be found? It can be obtained by loans; but who is to pay the interest? And this is the point in discussion between the City of Rome and the province, or the General Government of the kingdom. The municipality asks the realm to assume at least one-third of the expense of this improvement, indispensable to keep the capital city from being at any time splashed and disfigured by the mud and slime of the inconstant, foul Tiber. The Government is willing to help, but it is not decided yet precisely to what amount. As embarrassments increase, the Syndic, Count Pianciani, becomes the object of more ferocious attacks. The Mayor is one who has risen from the ranks, and has seen pretty hard service in his time, and bears on his person the cuts and bruises which military campaigns with Garibaldi, the wear and tear of sixty years, and the small-pox and camp fevers have left. He is a man of robust fibre, and courage equal to almost any proof. But the head of the municipality of Rome is not a very-much-to-be-coveted place. There are those who doubt whether there are half a dozen men in the city capable of struggling successfully with its difficulties. It is a habit of this people, established by the experience of long time, to look to the Government to do everything, or nearly all, and do less than they should themselves. They have elected Jupiter, as they think, to rule over them, and so Jove and his crew must bring to their work all the miraculous, inexhaustible resources of Olympus. If there is little work and small pay, or the price of bread is high, the Government is to blame, and the priests, who have infused into the minds of the people the spirit of dependence, put their fingers with emphasis upon the glad or sad fact of the new straits, and exclaim in all tones, "We told you it would be so." But the truth is, men are put on this earth to work, and the sooner the habit is established the better for Italians, not less than for all others in the world who wish to rest at last in the happy consciousness of having enough laid by to meet the exactions of the tax collector, whether in time of peace or war.

MORE FESTAS.

Yesterday was the festa of St. John Baptist, and Monday next is that of St. Peter and St. Paul. Within nine days four festas call the people from labor to amusement; for the church teaches that it is their duty to shut the shop and suspend work on every festa-day put down in the calendar as one of *precetto*. Until four years ago St. Peter's was illuminated on the recurrence of the feast-day which bears that saint's name—one of the two occasions in the year when a sight of that fine spectacle was to be enjoyed. Now no festive lights burn, but darkness and silence reign. On the eve of St. John's they have a custom which is borrowed from the first centuries of the Christian era, and which the first neophytes, it is said, kept up, so as not to run too bluntly against the habits and prejudices of the ancient Pagans, hoping to draw them toward the new religion. All night long there is a bacchanalian riot in the square and outside the gate of St. John Lateran. Singing, wine-drinking, promenading with a pink in the button-hole, and familiarities between the sexes, is the manner in which, until dawn of day, this open-air amusement of the beginning of the Summer solstice, is kept up. The original festa of the ancient Romans is said to have been that of the goddess Ceres. The Church has not made any opposition, but has rather encouraged the saturnalia, and it is thus that St. John's Day is now ushered in. There is an odd mixture of sacred and profane in many of the church, or so-called religious, customs. Some of the churches of Rome, even now, with the cry of distress heard among the poor, and the sulking dissatisfaction of the clergy, on the recurrence of the festival of a Saint, rival, with their brilliant lights and gay-colored hangings, the tinsel splendors of the operatic stage, and notices are given in the "religious" journals of subscriptions open to raise the money to pay the expense.

THE POPE'S REBELLION.

I referred in my last letter to the demonstration in St. Peter's by the clerical party, on the occasion of the anniversary of the coronation of Pius IX., but quite omitted to say a word about the little sputter of excitement of which the Pope was the almost innocent cause. On coming out of church, the crowd of devotees, instead of going quietly home, nourishing peaceful thoughts, and getting all the good possible from pious meditations, lingered in thousands in the piazza of the church, to gaze, with a look of intent and worshipful invitation, toward the windows of the Vatican. Not a few fell on their knees in act of worship of the idol of their most precious hopes and memories. Facts soon proved that a good understanding had beforehand been established between friends within the "prison," and a very large number of sympathizers outside. Suddenly one of the windows of the palace was thrown open, and the Holy Father, the piece of meat sandwiched between the two innocent pieces of bread of the Monsignori Pacca and Ricci—easily recognized—presented himself to the gaze of the throng. The cry that immediately broke forth from all sides showed upon what subject the minds of these friends were running, "Long live Pius IX., Pope—King!" "Death to the *buzzari*, and the usurper;" or, in other words, the Italian King, &c., &c. There was confusion and a sensation; and Tom, Dick, and Harry ran in one or another direction, and half a dozen arrests were made. The square of St. Peter's is so large, and so many were scattered over it, that some, coming from the church, went on their way not noticing that anything unusual was going forward. Upon myself the affair made so little impression that reference to it was omitted. But the newspapers here have magnified it into great importance, and to-day I find that of those arrested for seditious cries one has been condemned to eighteen months, another to twelve, and one to six months' imprisonment. Of the Pope, it must be said, that as soon as he saw what a pretty little rebellion his presence was beginning to provoke, he whipped out of sight and shut the window upon the scene. If it be asked what is the significance of this Vatican and similar demonstrations, the reply must be that the dominating thought, desire, and purpose is for the re-establishment of the Pope's temporal rule. As the Emperor William so well said, "Matters with which religion has properly nothing to do are those which the Pontiff and the Church are making the vital questions for agitating violent passions in the whole Catholic world. Arguments and moral influences are ignored in the madness of the zeal for the recovery of a lost domination; and we are witnesses of the sad spectacle of priests engaging in a frenzied struggle for the direction of affairs by the rule of force." How the contest will end nobody yet knows. The Pope does not change his tone, but in every new discourse uses language calculated to excite more and more those who listen to what he says, as if his words were those of a divine oracle.

A SAD CASE OF POVERTY.

A WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE—HER HUSBAND AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

On Saturday afternoon the residents of the tenement house No. 445 Cherry street, becoming alarmed at the non-appearance of a couple by the name of Moynahan, who, with their two little boys, occupied the first floor, rear advised the Police authorities at the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house that they feared there was something wrong. Sergt. Groo and Officer King were at once sent to the place, and on their arrival, receiving no answer to their knock, entered the rooms. In the front room they found Moynahan lying on the sofa, apparently in a dying condition, with a cup of coffee and some bread on a chair by his side. One of the little boys was lying asleep on the floor. In the inner room the body of Mrs. Moynahan was found lying on the bed, in a decomposed condition. The eldest boy, John, aged eight, said that on Thursday afternoon his mother had taken something she had in a paper, and had then gone to bed, and had not spoken since; that his father had been sick the day before, and had laid down on the sofa. Coroner Woltman, who had been notified, made a preliminary examination, and ordered the corpse to be sent to the Dead-house.

Moynahan was taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, and an ambulance was at once telegraphed for from Bellevue. The ambulance surgeon being told, upon his arrival at the station, that he had taken Paris green, immediately administered the usual antidotes. He was then taken to the Hospital. At 9:30 P. M. he became conscious, and recognized his friends. When asked by them whether he had taken poison, he said he had not, that he had taken bourbon just as other good people took it. At 2 A. M. on Sunday he was seized with convulsions, which returned at intervals during the day up to 3:30 P. M. At that hour he seemed to be much relieved, and asked for a cup of tea. At 4:30 he was very quiet, and lay in a kind of a stupor or semi-conscious condition, from which, however, he was easily roused by being spoken to. Dr. Steurer, who treated the case, says he would not like to give any opinion in the matter, as he is not satisfied as to the causes which brought about the condition in which the man lies. Moynahan is a Fenian, and at one time held a prominent position in the organization. It is said that he was once put in prison in England for his connection with the movement. Latterly he became very poor, and endeavored to make a support by writing for the press. In this, however, he failed, and it is supposed that their hopeless condition induced him and his wife to make away with themselves. Their rooms were comfortably and neatly furnished, and the pictures on the walls and the contents of the book-stand gave evidences of culture and refinement on the part of the occupants. When they first went to live in Cherry street the family consisted of seven persons, the husband and wife, three girls and two boys. Three weeks ago the girls were admitted into the Catholic Protectory, their parents being unable to support them. The neighbors knew nothing of their desperate situation until it was too late to render any assistance. Yesterday among the friends who called to see Moynahan at Bellevue were Mr. O'Donovan Rossa and Gen. Burke.

At 1:30 this morning Moynahan was much better, and the doctor said that he might recover.

A STRANGE STORY OF NEW-JERSEY LAWLESSNESS.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, while Sergt. McKay was on duty in the First Precinct Station-house, in Jersey City, he was startled by seeing a hat thrown through the door, which fell at his feet. Immediately after this occurrence a tall, strongly-built man, slightly under the influence of liquor, entered the station and told the officer to prepare himself, but before the Sergeant could make any defense he received a stunning blow in the face. The assailed officer then seized a club and endeavored to force the intruder into submission by its liberal use upon him. A desperate struggle ensued between them, during which the Sergeant lost his baton, and had the mortification of seeing it turned against himself. Under these circumstances, he drew his revolver in self-defense, and ordered his assailant to desist or he would shoot him. This, however, had no effect upon the fighter. The officer pointed the revolver at his assailant and pulled the trigger, but it did not go off. Several times he attempted to shoot his adversary, until at length he discovered that it was not loaded, having been discharged on the 4th of July. He then threw the revolver aside and clinched with his antagonist, and, after a short and desperate struggle, he was thrown on the floor. The Sergeant was getting worsted, when a citizen, who was attracted by the noise, came to his assistance, and the two finally overpowered the outlaw, and he was safely lodged in a cell. He gave his name as Hugh Keenan. The Sergeant's injuries are not of a serious nature. An examination into the case will be held to-day.

MISS JEX-BLAKE RECEIVES A CHECK.

Miss Jex-Blake has received a lesson which ought to impress that courageous though somewhat too impulsive young lady. The fact that she failed to pass an examination in connection with her medical studies at the University of Edinburg having lately been referred to in the London *Times*, a good-natured friend wrote to explain how the failure came about, from no fault of the student. Miss Jex-Blake thereupon wrote to correct her friend, by showing how her failure was wholly the fault of her examiners. They had tested her qualifications by a standard different from the ordinary one. The cause of her failure, she in fact insinuated, was wholly due to their prejudices against the medical education of women. She had, therefore, been a victim, and had suffered grievous injustice. It was not to be expected that the examiners would quietly tolerate an open accusation of injustice to a rejected candidate brought forward in this manner, and brought forward, as they say, "for the first time in the history of our university." So they wrote to the *Times* to say that Miss Jex-Blake's papers were "carefully examined by six examiners, (three of whom were Professors,) and they unanimously agreed that the answers were extremely defective on every subject," and that "the only person not a member of our board who has perused the papers delivered to her by her examiners is one of our colleagues, who is satisfied that the examiners did no more than their imperative duty." After this even Miss Jex-Blake will perhaps be silent.

WINDOW GARDENING IN LONDON.

In the College Garden, Westminster, says the London *Echo*, for nine years past a show has taken place in connection with the society for promoting window gardening among the poor of the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster. Yesterday the show was again held, by permission of the Dean of Westminster, in a large marquee in the College Garden. A large and distinguished company were present, including the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, Dean Stanley and Lady Augusta Stanley, Lord Henry Lennox, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Hatherley, Sir William Harcourt, Canon Conway, Mr. Arthur Arnold, &c. The prizes were competed for by working men or women, and by the children in parochial, national, infant, Sunday, and ragged schools; and, in addition to these, a prize was offered of a framed picture, to be given to the ward in Westminster Hospital displaying the best show, and a book to each of the two persons who exhibited the best plans; so that those who are wearily languishing in these wards have encouragement given to them to cultivate one of God's best gifts. There were in all thirteen general prizes, and 108 local prizes, apportioned among the parochial districts, to be competed for by those not successful in obtaining general prizes. The Baroness Rothschild kindly presented the prizes to the children belonging to the schools, and Messrs. Dick Radcliffe & Co., High Holborn, offered a prize of a window flower box to the best box of plants exhibited. During the afternoon the band of the A Division of Police, by permission of Col. Henderson, played a choice selection of music, which considerably enlivened the proceedings.

In the evening the Earl of Shaftesbury distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. After the distribution he stated that it had devolved upon him to perform an agreeable duty, viz., that of handing to Lady Stanley a testimonial of a floriated framed picture, presented by the promoters of the association as a slight acknowledgment of their esteem and affection. He believed that in nothing was the goodness of God more shown to them than in the gift of flowers. He was satisfied that, for the moral, intellectual, and spiritual instruction of the people, he knew nothing more beautiful, more true, or more improving than the minute study of God's most beautiful and gentle works, and flowers might be made the noblest means of improving the condition of the working people and elevating the sentiments and hearts of all. Dean Stanley then briefly thanked the members of the association for the testimonial to Lady Stanley, and proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding on the occasion. Canon Conway seconded the motion, and the proceedings terminated. The flower show was in every respect a success.

ASPINWALL.

THE TOWN AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

APPROACHING THE PLACE FROM THE SEA—THE RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES' BUILDINGS—THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, United States of Colombia, Thursday, June 18, 1874.

To the tourist standing upon the deck of a steamer entering the harbor at Navy Island there is presented a view attractive in itself, and one more than ordinarily interesting from the fact that upon the low, swampy island before him the Panama Railroad has its Atlantic terminus, the establishment of which was attended with so great loss of life and expenditure of money. To one unaccustomed to tropical scenery there is a peculiar satisfaction derived from gazing upon waving palms, densely-luxuriant foliage, and the other strange natural features of the sunny land. The passengers of the Henry Chauncey, of the Pacific Mail Line, fully enjoyed the view of Navy Bay and Aspinwall on the bright afternoon of the 16th of June last, upon which day the company's wharf was reached, after a trip of 2,000 miles over the "briny." The transfer of passengers and baggage from the steamer to the steam-boat train was expeditiously made, and shortly after landing the cars whirled away toward Panama. A few passengers, your correspondent included, remained behind, intent upon having a survey of the town before bidding adieu to the Atlantic. As the party inspected the admirably arranged warehouses and buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Panama Railroad Company, comments upon the accomplishment of so great an enterprise as the building of the line over the Isthmus were very naturally made. The history of this railway is that of a victory of engineering skill over obstacles that seemed well-nigh insurmountable; and it is gratifying to note that to American enterprise and persistent pluck this accomplishment was due. Aspinwall, or Colon, as the island town is called, lies in latitude 9° 21′ 23″ north, and longitude 79° 53′ 52″ west. The water-front was made available for shipping purposes by the construction of commodious wharves covered with sheds and furnished with all needed machinery for hoisting, &c.; the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and Panama Railroad Company appreciating the necessity of means for speedy transfer of freight. Passing through the depot, one enters the inclosed grounds upon which are situated the office buildings of the companies. A lovely garden, bright with variegated foliage, and fragrant with floral perfumes, makes an attractive foreground. Skirting the shore run the railroad tracks, connecting with car shops and freight warehouses, built of solid stone; and further on, upon the edge of the town, a line of frame cottages faces the combing surf that breaks upon the white sandy beach. There is a stillness in the air that is almost depressing, and the heated atmosphere, heavy with the vapors that rise from the lagoons near by, seems to hang upon one like a weighty garment. Upon this ocean front, which by the way is the only pretty spot in the town, there stands a marble shaft to the memory of Henry Chauncey, William H. Aspinwall, and John L. Stephens, whose names are most prominent in the history of the Panama Railroad. A Gothic stone church, of tasteful architecture, rises conspicuously and alone upon one side of the grassy plaza. The edifice was constructed by the Panama Railway Company, and made a place of free worship, the company maintaining a salaried Rector of the Episcopal Church to officiate. Services, however, have not been characterized by any especial enthusiasm on the part of parishioners, the indiscriminate commingling of white people, negroes, and South American Indians in the place preventing a desirable harmony of action. A further illustration of the apathy of the natives and residents of Aspinwall is given in a neglected statue in bronze which stands on the edge of a swamp in the midst of the vile surroundings of the negro quarter. This colossal statue was a gift of the Empress Eugenie to New-Granada, and is a really beautiful work of art. The figures, which are of massive proportions, are intended to represent Columbus introducing to the Court of Spain an Indian woman whom he had conveyed back to his royal patrons as a specimen of the natives of the newly-discovered continent. The figures are striking in expression. For a long time after its arrival at Aspinwall the statue remained unboxed, lying upon the beach, until Commander Braine, of the United States Navy, had it dragged to its present position, and placed upon a temporary pedestal. A visitor, however, might well wonder what could be done with any work of art in Aspinwall, for an æsthetic taste is the last attribute of any residents except a few of those who are foreign to the soil. Adjacent to the church spoken of, we noticed a neatly kept frame house and lawn, and closer inspection discovered it to be the consulate of the United States of America. In presenting our compliments to the Consul we ascertained that official to be Mr. James Thorington, appointed from Davenport, Iowa. The Consul proved an agreeable gentleman, and one apparently understanding the requirements of his position, which at this port are by no means few in number. Whatever could possess any one to leave a home in a pleasant city like Davenport to take up his abode in such a wretched place as Aspinwall is beyond my guess. In the lower quarters of the town are to be seen the most unmistakable signs of filthiness of living. Swine roam at large from doorway to doorway, and naked children of both sexes are the companions of the porcine species. The dwelling-houses are flanked by swamps which distill malarious vapors, and abound in fatally venomous reptiles. Even in the best business portions of Aspinwall there is an air of discomfort actually overpowering.

Before giving any description of the transit of the Isthmus by rail as it is now accomplished, a few leading facts in regard to the Panama Railroad may be interesting. In the year 1848, explorations were made to discover the feasibility of constructing a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and, the carrying out of the project having been determined upon, Messrs. W. H. Aspinwall, Henry Chauncey, and John L. Stephens entered into a formal contract with the Government of New-Granada for the exclusive privilege of constructing such a road. The terms of the contract were very favorable, including gifts of land, the establishment of free ports at the respective Atlantic and Pacific termini, &c. A charter was granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York for the formation of a stock company. Then came the survey by which a line of road was laid from Navy Bay (Aspinwall) on the Atlantic to Panama on the Pacific, a distance of less than fifty miles. To go into a detailed history of the struggles made through several years of discouragement, of the cost of life and outlay of money before the end was reached, would fill a small volume. The road was literally driven through labyrinthian morasses reeking with deadly malaria, carried over rugged mountain sides and across turbid, fever-spreading rivers and rushing torrents. But the end came at last, and the Panama Road stands to-day one of the most striking evidences of what unflinching, energetic action can bring about. The first ground was broken at the Atlantic terminus in May, 1850, and the last rail was laid at midnight on the 27th of January, 1855; the day following the first locomotive passed from ocean to ocean. The entire length of the road is nearly forty-eight miles, the summit ridge being 287 feet above the mean tide of the Atlantic Ocean. The opening of the road was hailed with approval by the whole civilized world. The distance from New-York to Hong Kong, via Cape Horn, is 17,420 miles; by the Isthmus, 11,850 miles—a saving of 5,570 miles. So, in regard to the Pacific coast of North and South America, the opening of rail communication broke in like a light in the dark. The bridge and culvert work on the road is something immense; the bridge over the Chagres River at Barbacoas alone being over 600 feet in length. The additions made continually to the rolling stock, and the expenditures called for during each year, together with the original cost, have placed a great valuation upon the road. Probably $12,000,000 is a fair estimate of its cost. During the last twelvemonth the company has carried 152,000 tons of freight over its line. If it were called for, freight to the amount of 1,500 tons per diem could be conveniently transported by this route. It is now proposed to provide the line with steel rails, and I was informed that the first 500 rails are on route to Aspinwall. All in all, the road is thoroughly equipped and well managed.

A few incidents of travel, and several features of the country over which our little party passed on the way to Panama, on the morning of June 17, are worthy mentioning. After having "done" Aspinwall, which, in spite of its many drawbacks, will ever be an interesting, indeed, almost an historical, spot, we took the 7 A. M. train for the Pacific side of the "Isthmus." The cars used on this road are lightly but firmly constructed, and are adapted to the climate, in durability and arrangement. The car windows are not provided with window panes, but are open spaces, through which all the air possible is permitted to draw. The atmosphere, which at the best is very heated, would be intolerable if confined within a limited space. Off we started promptly, and soon were in the midst of a scene of tropical beauty hardly to be surpassed in the world. Cocoa, palms, and bread-fruit trees wave their branches on either side, and from the fastnesses of murky swamps, richly-colored aquatic plants rise in luxuriant wildness. The cries of gorgeously-plumaged birds are heard on all sides, and now and then are heard the discordant notes of monkeys, parrots, and other natives of the woods. On the low, muddy banks of streams yellower than the Tiber can be seen the huge unwieldy forms of alligators sunning themselves and awaiting some unlucky object of prey. Almost all the towering trees are clasped in the vice-like embrace of plants of parasitic growth, and many tottering trunks attest the effect of such close companionship. Along the sides of the road and upon the woody banks of the streams over which we passed are to be seen the thatched habitations of the mongrel specimens of humanity that live on the Isthmus; at the stations the passengers are besieged to buy fruits and other edibles. Women wash the household linen in the muddy streams that flow near by; and it is a question whether the linen takes dirt from the water or vice versa. Along the route the traveler finds something interesting at every turn. Our communicative conductor, who had passed ten years on the Isthmus, gave a fund of information to the party. I learned that in the dry season water is conveyed to Aspinwall from a point nineteen miles distant on the Panama Road, the inhabitants being dependent upon this source of supply. The water brings two cents per gallon, but the poor people are supplied gratis. The rainy season on the Isthmus commences in May and lasts until October, and it rains "hot water," according to the statement of residents. I should mention the fact that the wires of the Isthmus Telegraph Company run alongside the tracks. The line connects with Kingston by cable; thence, also by cable, via Cuba, to Key West, Florida. The dampness of the earth is guarded against by setting the telegraph poles in concrete; the railroad ties are made of lignum-vitæ, laid on a stone ballast. The telegraph poles cost $5 each, and the railroad ties $1 50 and $2 each. Enterprise along the line manifests itself occasionally in clearings, and a better style of dwellings. Mr. William Thompson, who for many years was a conductor on the Panama Railroad, has leased sixty acres of land from the company for a term of thirty-five years. Upon this clearing he proposes to plant 35,000 India-rubber trees and furnish a marketable article therefrom. The rubber trees are brought from Darien by negroes and Indians, and are from two to three feet in height when planted. In four years' time the trees will have attained full growth. The trees are tapped in the same way as maple trees are at a "sugaring," the rubber juice being caught in a basin dug in the earth and lined with lime. From fifteen to thirty pounds of rubber are obtained from a tree at a tapping, the market price of which, on the Isthmus, is from $22 to $25 per 100 pounds. But to write fully of the features of the Isthmus would require a deal of time and space, and with our arrival at Panama I will close, reserving my impressions of this historic city until my next.

THE SYRIAN SPONGE FISHERIES.

Some interesting information, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, respecting the Syrian sponge fisheries is given by Vice Consul Jago (Beyrout) in his commercial report for 1873, just issued. The total value of the sponges fished on the coast of Syria is from £20,000 to £25,000. The production is, however, falling off through excessive fishing, and the consequent exhaustion of the fishery grounds. About 250 to 300 boats are at present employed in this industry on the coast of Syria, manned by about 1,500 men. The centres of production are Tripoli, Ruad, Lattakia, and Batroun on the coast of Mount Lebanon. The best qualities are found in the neighborhood of Tripoli and Batroun; but the boats visit all parts of the coast, from Mount Carmel in the south to Alexandretsa in the north. The majority of the boats used are ordinary fishing-boats, three parts decked over, and carrying one mast with an ordinary lug-sail. They are from eighteen feet to thirty feet in length, and are manned by a crew of four or five men, one of whom is specially engaged for the purpose for hauling, while the rest are divers. In some cases the men own their own boats, but generally they are hired for the season, which extends from June to the middle of October. No wages are paid; the remuneration consists in an equal share of the produce of the fishing. The profits of a good diver reach as high as £40 a season. Diving is practised from a very early age up to forty years, beyond which few are able to continue the pursuit. It does not appear, however, that the practice has any tendency to shorten life, although as the diver approaches forty he is less able to compete with his younger and more vigorous brother. The time during which a Syrian diver can remain under water depends, of course, on his age and training. Sixty seconds is reckoned good work, but there are rare instances of men who are able to stay below eighty seconds. The men on the coast, however, make extraordinary statements as to the length of time their best hands are able to remain under water, and gravely assert that eight and ten minutes are not impossibilities. The manner of diving is as follows: The diver—naked of course—with an open net around his waist for the receptacle of his prizes, seizes with both hands an oblong white stone, to which is attached a rope, and plunges overboard. On arriving at the bottom the stone is deposited at his feet, and, keeping hold of the rope with one hand, the diver grasps and tears off the sponges within reach, which he deposits in his net. He then, by a series of jerks to the rope, gives the signal to those above, and is drawn up. No knife, spear, or instrument of any kind is used. The Syrian diver, unlike his Greek competitor, never uses the diving dress, having an antipathy to it on the score of its alleged tendency to produce paralysis of the limbs. Two or three fatal accidents annually occur, mainly among the skillful and daring. The diver will quit his hold of the rope and wander some distance to secure a prize, and on returning to regain the rope will miss the spot and be unable to find it. He then attempts to rise unassisted, and, being ignorant of the exact direction, often strikes out diagonally, and is drowned before he can reach the surface. Other accidents again happen from jagged or pointed rocks, which, beside sometimes wounding the diver, often entangle his rope, and thus in great depths expose him to the risk of drowning. The depths to which the diver descends varies from five to thirty "brasses," each equal to an ordinary man's height. Below the extreme limit mentioned no good sponges are found. In former years the Syrian coast was much frequented by Greek divers from the islands of the Archipelago. Their number is now restricted to five or six boats annually, the skill of the Syrian, combined with his superior knowledge of the fishing grounds, enabling him to compete successfully with his foreign opponent. Although they vary much in quality and size, sponges may be generally classified as—1. The fine white bell-shaped sponge, known as the "toilet sponge;" 2. The large reddish variety known as "sponge de Venise," or "bath sponges." 3. The coarse, red sponge used for household purposes and cleaning. Two thirds of the produce of the Syrian coast are purchased by the native merchants, who send it to Europe for sale, while the remainder is gurchased on the spot by French agents, who annually visit Syria for the purpose. France takes the bulk of the finest qualities, while the reddish and common sponges are sent to Germany and England. The revenue derived by Government from this industry is a tenth of the value of the produce calculated upon the prices paid to the finders by the traders, and which is paid in cash by the former to the tax-farmer on the conclusion of his sale.

PHASES OF THE WEATHER.

The recent features of the weather have been furnishing matter for ardent, if not animated, small talk to some purpose. First came the great heat, and next the copious rain-falls. And still the heavy atmosphere seemed determined to hang over the sweltering City, and to confine to its narrow bounds the foul gases and unpleasant odors that each day's living generates here. On a sweltering day a heavy shower generally brings relief to overheated City folk, but after each successive shower for the past few days, until those of yesterday, the atmosphere appeared to become heated and oppressive. But to the country, all this rain was a boon long looked for. Farmers had been fearful since the early part of June that the crops would suffer considerable damage from a dry season, and this generous sprinkling comes most fortunately. Its continuation has rid us of the great heat, too. Indeed, last evening was cool to a marked degree. A stranger arriving in the City in the evening, when the cool breezes made their welcome presence felt everywhere, could not well picture the distressing warmth of the earlier portion of the day.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Sunday, July 12, 1874.

The close of the first Summer meeting at Monmouth Park has thrown the residents at Long Branch beach on the ordinary pleasures of sea-side life. There is no new excitement in the near prospective, and so the familiar enjoyments of the place are just now the sole resort of pleasure-seekers. To these they take in earnest fashion, and appear in no way to weary of their recurring sameness. There may be a monotony of most things, but you seldom find any one to cry out against too much pleasure. Then if it does, perchance, weary now and again, you overcome your prejudices, take to it as you take to physic, and console yourself with the reflection that you are invigorating your constitutions and restoring your juvenescence. It has been said by an eminent essayist that there is a certain pleasure in sickness; that the sick man puts on the strong armor of his ailing, that he is wrapped in the callous hide of suffering, and keeps his sympathy, like some curious vintage, under trusty lock and key, for his own use solely. "To be sick," says the quaint but charming writer, "is to enjoy monarchical prerogatives." For my part, I rather incline to those other prerogatives, which come of a vigorous constitution, and which are much aided by the possession of a plethoric purse. These you can have at Long Branch, but I would lay some little emphasis on the last mentioned condition of possession. It is a good thing to put money in your purse when you would have a Summer sojourn down here, for, of a verity, there are many avenues and outlets for its disbursement. It is all very well to talk of the sameness of life at Long Branch, but I think it is a sameness which is quite enjoyable. Even that tropical monotony of splendors which Tennyson pictures in Enoch Arden, when he describes the desert island with "the league-long rollers thundering on the reef," and

"The sunrise broken into scarlet shafts
Among the palms and ferns and precipices,"

would be quite endurable if it were not for the brooding loneliness which surrounds the shipwrecked sailor. I see no reason why I should not enjoy the early sunrise flashing over the ocean because it happened to flash in the same way the day previous, and I was a witness to the affair. Or, when "the charmed sunset lingers low adown i' the red west," and the Branch is steeped in crimson radiance, am I to complain that this thing has occurred before? Is it not too much to expect that nature shall put on a new dress every day for those who declaim against sameness? Yet there are times when "the wan day goes glooming down in wet and weariness," and murky clouds and lightning flashes are the sentries at the portals of its departure. Friday night was, in some respects, such a one as this. During the day there had been a fresh breeze from seaward, and all the mist and vapors were carried inland. When night came the breeze veered round, and the heavy banks of cloud that had been gathering to westward were borne out to sea again across the Branch. Then the sea and sky were at times lit up by flashes of that pale-bluish lightning which brings no thunder with it, the rain fell heavily, and all the promenaders sought the shelter of the friendly piazzas of the hotels. With the morning all trace of the storm had disappeared, and "jocund day" made a bright and radiant appearance. Of course most people made ready for the races, but the business spectre summoned others up to town, where a thermometer getting up to ninety reconciled them to the sameness of life at the Branch and its monotony of enjoyments. In connection with the races, I am inclined to think that many of the backers of Mr. McGrath's nominations in the July Stakes were not altogether unprepared for the result, for at the pool-selling at the West End Hotel, on Friday night, Mr. McGrath publicly declared his intention of winning with Calvin if possible, and warned everybody not to buy pools on the supposition that Chesapeake would run. The second meeting of the Monmouth Park Association will begin on the 14th inst. and continue on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The races will comprise steeple-chase, hurdles, heats, and dashes. On the first day three races will be run, the first being mile heats best three in five. This will be an interesting race, as some of the best horses will contend. The second race will be for the Monmouth Sequel Stakes, and the third for the Long Branch Steeple-chase Stakes. Twelve horses are entered for the latter race, namely: George West, Bullet, Impecunious, Vesuvius, Aerolite, Henrietta, Jenny Sanford, Stockwood, Cordelia, Electra, and Vou-ved. During this meeting the general manager of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad will run a special boat, leaving West Twenty-fourth street pier, New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 10:45, reaching the course at 1 P. M.

About 11 A. M. to-day, during a heavy fog, a large three-masted schooner came ashore off Iauch's Hotel, causing intense excitement among the visitors, many af whom had never before seen a vessel in distress. Crowds of people lined the shore during the day. The life-saving boat promptly boarded the schooner, and during the day several tug-boats came down to render assistance, but the Captain declined their services, trusting to the tide to float the vessel off. The schooner is the Allie Bickmore, from Boston for St. Mary's, eight months built, corn ballast, and left New-York yesterday.

President Grant will leave here to-morrow morning for Saratoga, where he will remain during regatta week.

The Palestine Commandery Knights Templar, No. 18, of New-York, will arrive here on the 23d inst. They will appear in full uniform, attended by a band, and will encamp at the San Souci Hotel.

Among those who arrived here last evening were Gen. H. A. Barnum, S. S. Cox, Mr. Henry Bergh, Dr. Edward J. Sears, Ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie, Arthur Cheney, of Boston; J. Rhinelander Dillon, Adolpho Nones, Vice Consul France; Dr. Crecibo, Porto Rico; Pierre Lorillard, Dexter Hawkins, E. R. Stoutenburgh, of Newark; Col Schuyler Crosby, W. C. Gileson, U. S. N; Neilson Brown.

UP AMONG THE CATSKILLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PALENVILLE, Greene County, N. Y., Wednesday, July 8, 1874.

People that come to the Catskills and go direct to the Mountain House miss some of the most delightful features of this region, besides paying largely for those they enjoy. They may promenade the hotel piazza, contemplate the incomparable view, visit the Cauterskill Falls, climb the North and South Mountains, walk to Sunset Rock, or, if nautically inclined, and in default of any other facilities, row on the dismal pond in a solitary, weather-beaten, mud-laden scow, drawn up against its further shore; but within this narrow scope their diversions are limited. Some adventurous soul may, it is true, follow the kill from the falls down through the ravine, to the great peril of his life, the destruction of his temper, and the impairment of his clothes; but when he reaches the Clove he is yet some miles distant from the point of attack upon the varied sights and scenes of the mountains.

I would not say that Palenville is the central point of this mountain system. It is six miles by road from the Mountain House, nine miles from Catskill Village, two and one-half from the entrance to the Clove, four from Fawn's Leap, nine from Haines' Falls, seven from High Falls, and eighteen from the Plauterskill, where ice is kept unhoused the year round; but to all these it is readily accessible, either by private conveyance or the more popular foot travel.

They who come here should enjoy walking, for there is little else to do. Vehicles are scarce, and unless one charters a huge mountain wagon, holding from six to twelve persons, and engages the owner to drive in a given direction, he will have but small opportunity for riding. And for a party of two such an undertaking is on an unnecessarily large scale. Single horses are not to be hired; buggies are a fragment of civilization not found in these parts, and even if they were, no discreet farmer would trust them to the care of an irresponsible adventurer from the City. So if you come to Palenville, or Kiskaton, or Hunter, or Tannersville, or Quarryville, or anywhere in this region, bring your roughest clothing and stoutest shoes, and make up your mind to average twelve or fifteen miles a day hard walking.

In this connection it may be of interest to note the adventures of a party on the Fourth; how like King Charles of France, though with fewer men, they marched up the hill—and, unlike him, came down ingloriously in a mountain coach. These would-be mountaineers were eight in number—three being ladies, four gentlemen, and one a young boy. Seven were from Brooklyn and one from Newark; and, though differing with respect to zeal, each was resolved to do his or her duty in the premises. Setting out at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, three-quarters of an hour's walk brought them to a pleasantly-located house near the entrance to the Clove, where boarders are taken and a piano is kept. The former are plenty, but the latter few, and the opportunity for an impromptu concert could not be neglected. Thus refreshed, the party moved off up the road, soon to encounter a solitary passenger dismounting from a coach. He had come up from New-York, he said, unexpectedly, and was about to surprise his wife, who was boarding just beyond where the stage stopped. When it had moved on he would appear. Meanwhile, sitting down comfortably by the road-side, and taking out his Alpine horn, he would attract her attention by some old familiar signal. The man's happiness was infectious, and the tourists responded heartily to his cheery "good-by," imagining the scene that would ensue, and only regretting that they could not wait for it. Thence, their road lay for three miles through the Clove, the mountains towering far above, the Cauterskill rushing wildly below, until crossing the kill they turned off abruptly into the woods and followed the course of a tributary stream up the mountain; now by its brink, again a hundred feet above, still again meeting and crossing the turbulent water, then going away from it, when a sudden turn of the path and a break in the trees show a silver thread and a cloud of mist, and you have, as they had, the Canterskill Falls. They dined at the Laurel House, and set out for the Mountain House, two miles distant, after dinner. The clouds threatened a storm, yet it seemed likely to hold off for half an hour; but when they had reached the dark forbidding water of the pond, and could see the hotel not a mile distant, the heavens broke.

It is enough to say that fifteen minutes later, while the lightning was flashing and the thunder waking the mountains, and the rain coming down in sheets, eight drenched, bedraggled, disconsolate souls walked up arm-in-arm to the Mountain House door and asked for shelter. I have said that unlike King Charles they did not march down the hill again. But after the ladies had been most kindly entertained and provided for by the lady who presides over the domestic economies of the house, and the gentlemen had dried out before a roaring fire in the reading-room, made up for the purpose by the accommodating proprietor, they were all sent down the mountain in a pair of coaches through the still falling rain. And the genial faces of many New-York citizens upon the piazza expressed a compassionate farewell. The party had walked twelve miles and had been thoroughly drenched; but was it not Palenville and the Fourth of July? Experiences like these are not uncommon, though whether the Mountain House is frequently thus invaded I would hardly undertake to say.

I might go on to tell of another excursion to the same place by a different route, when the party lost their way in the woods, and devoted some two hours of a broiling midday to cheerful companionship with steep precipices and impenetrable underbrush in an almost hopeless effort to find the path. But these things become monotonous in the recitation, as they do in the reality. I might tell, also, of the High Falls, where the water comes down not from a great height, as the name would seem to indicate, but with considerable volume, falling into a little pool, perhaps a quarter of a mile in extent, shut in by the mountains, and navigated by an old scow. Palenville itself may be reached by stage from Catskill Village, upon the arrival of the day boat from New-York. Excellent board may be found at most any of the houses at from $10 to $15 per week. It is worth while staying there to see nature in some of its wild aspects, while the invigorating breath of the mountain air is certainly an inducement.

ANNEXED GEESE.

HOW THE PATE DE FOIS GRAS IS PREPARED—THE PIE FACTORIES AT STRASBURG.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

When the Prussians annexed Strasburg they gained something more than a city of 80,000 inhabitants, a first-rate cathedral, and that unique steeple clock where a cock crows over the heads of twelve apostles, a skeleton, and a pagan divinity every day at noon. They acquired some 150,000 French geese, who every year waddled solemnly into the city through the seven castellated doors, and, like patriotic fowls as they were, offered up their livers on the altars of their country's greatness. It was no slight present. These livers, cased with Perigord truffle inside block tins or terra-cotta pots from Sarreguemines, were scattered over the wide world as *patés de foie gras*, causing the name of France to be blessed by all natives and foreigners who had a taste for good things. Nor can it be contended that Strasburg derived less than half her fame from the sale of these pies.... The French, who deal with history as it suits them, contend that the *paté de foie gras* was well known to the Romans, for that those sacred geese who were nourished in the Capitol, and who warned Manlius, were nothing but geese kept at high diet, like those of Strasburg, that their livers might be enlarged. Without disputing that statement, one may say that it is only in very recent times that the process of preparing geese for the pie market has been brought to perfection. If the Roman augurs dealt in goose liver they must have had recourse to those barbarous iron coops wherein the bird was kept imprisoned all but his neck, which protruded through an aperture and could not be withdrawn. A lively fire was kept up in the neighborhood of the coops, and the goose got on as he could with three meals a day till the time arrived for killing him. But this system was discarded some thirty years ago, because it was cruel—not to the goose, but to his owner, who generally saw four birds out of five die prematurely of exhaustion. Supposing we enter one of the most famous foi-gras factories in a retired street of Strasburg, we shall see how these worn-out methods have been superseded by modern improvements. A cool yard greets us and a bland Frenchman, who has become Germanized, like his geese, by the force of circumstances, points to some hundred feathered bipeds huddled together in a corner and hissing a chorus with despairing energy. In former days they would have been singing "*Dulce et decorum est pro patrid mori;*" but now it is evident they are indulging in a dirge over the customs duties which they will be obliged to pay before being allowed to reach the breakfast-tables of their own people. Their proprietor explains that they are all nine months old, and have cost him, lean as they are, about 2 francs 50 centimes a piece; he then makes a sign to half a dozen bare-armed girls, who speak no French, and amid considerable commotion and protest from the remaining ninety-four, six geese are collared and marched away to a cellar half underground, where wide and sloping stone tables are arranged in tiers so far as the eye can see. In the murky light thrown in by some twenty air-holes one can at first distinguish nothing; but by and by it becomes apparent that hundreds of geese are already lying strapped on their backs on the upper tiers and gasping hysteric things—probably words of love and encouragement—to one another. Our business being for the moment at the lower tables, the six girls take each their goose, lay him gently but firmly on the stone, so that his tail just projects over the ledge, and then tie down his wings, body, and legs tight with plaited whipcord, the legs and wings being well spread out to paralyze anything like vigorous gymnastics. The bird's neck is left free, and it seems that during the first three days he makes a violent use of it; but toward the fourth day he arrives at the consciousness that by struggling and croaking he does nothing to amend his lot, and from that time he may be trusted to lie still for the next seven weeks; that is, till the hour of release and killing. Without pausing to see all the hundred geese tied down, we may go on at once to the upper tiers, where the birds who have been lying for three, five, or six weeks respectively, are taking their ease and waiting to be fed by half a dozen other Alsatian girls laden with large wooden bowls. Each of these bowls is filled with a thick white paste, made of parboiled maize, chestnuts, and buckwheat, most nourishing; and the mode of administering the dinner is for the girl to catch the goose by the neck, open his bill with a little squeeze, and then ram three or four balls of the paste down his throat with her middle finger. The goose having been thus refreshed, resumes his slanting position and digests till the next time for feeding, which arrived about two hours after, the meals being about six a day. But now we have done with the women, for a pensive man—a connoisseur of the obesity of geese—breaks upon the scene, climbs upon the topmost tier of all, and proceeds to examine the birds who may be "ripe." He has an eye as judicious as that of a gardener inspecting melons; and his is the responsible task of pronouncing what birds would die of natural death within twenty-four hours if not dispatched beforehand. If a goose dies of natural death he is good for nothing. He must be unstrapped and executed at the precise psychological moment when nature is growing tired of supporting him, and the knack of detecting that moment can only come of long practice, and fetches the possessor wages as large as those of a diamond-valuer. Our pensive functionary has not been a minute on the table before he certifies four geese ready for the slaughter. All four of them have stomachs of the size of pumpkins, and from what one can gather of their broken remarks, it is a sincere relief of these when a couple of male acolytes climb up, loose their bonds, and bear them out of the cellar to a pent-house across the yard, full of knives and chopping blocks. A click with the chopper on the neck of each, a rip with the knife, and, in less than five minutes after their transfer, the carcasses of the four victims are lying in a heap, while their livers are being conveyed with all respect and care to the truffling-house. The carcasses, shrivelled out of all knowledge, are sold for about eightpence apiece to peasants, who make soup of them; the livers are first cleaned, then put to scale, and our four geese are declared grand birds all of them, for their livers weigh from two and a half to three pounds each. The next step is to take each liver and to lard it with truffles in the proportion of one-half pound of truffles to one pound of liver, and then to convey it to an ice house, where it remains on a marble slab for a week that the truffle perfume may thoroughly permeate it. At the end of a week, each liver, being removed, is cut into the size required for the pot which it is to fill, and introduced into that pot between two thin layers of mincemeat made of the finest veal and bacon fat, both truffled like the liver itself; and one inch's depth of the whitish lard is then spread over the whole, that none of the savor may escape in baking. The baking takes about five hours, and absorbs all the energies of four intelligent Frenchmen in white, who relay each other, to see that the fire never blazes too high or sinks too low. When the cooking is over, nothing remains but to pack the dainty either in tin or earth or wood, according as it may be needed for home or foreign consumption, and to ship it to the four points of the compass. A question may here arise as to how many geese die naturally before the above processes can be carried out to a happy end; but it is a pleasing fact that few geese die, and those only ill-regulated birds who had unsound constitutions, or no ambition for high destinies. It is on record, however, that a member of the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals once arrived in Strasburg armed with the Larochefoucauld law, and endeavored to cope with the pie factors; but he was worsted, and there are strong reasons for suspecting that he was a Socialist.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

If the last military details from St. Petersburg correspondents be correct, says a London paper, the supposed difficulties which the Minister for War last year deemed insurmountable in the introduction of the German army corps system into the Russian service are now to be faced, and the so-called territorial system, under which the army is in peace time constituted by divisions, and a certain number of these allotted to each government, is to be definitively done away with. It has been the fashion with Russian writers, as well as those of Germany, to represent the existing state of things as though it followed the former French pattern; but it plainly does no such thing, unless, indeed, the whole of France be considered to be equal to a single Russian Government, in which case the comparison might hold good. According to the order said at St. Petersburg to be prepared for the new organization, the army, exclusive of the Asian forces, is to form fourteen corps, each to have two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry. As there are but ten of the latter now existing, this will involve some addition to the number of regiments of horse, and a considerable redistribution of them. The really more important question, how far the recruiting and reserve business of each cors can be managed in a single local district, does not appear to be yet decided on; yet until it is so it is plain that the supposed imitation of Germany will be more in sound than reality. The chief reform in the Asian forces, or "Army of the Caucasus," which is exceptionally placed and cannot be made entirely territorial under any circumstances, will be that the line regiments belonging to it will be formed into one or more separate mobile divisions, and will give the stationary garrison duties entirely over to the local troops raised within the Government.

AN EXECUTION IN NEWGATE.

From the Daily News, June 30.

Frances Stewart, aged forty-two, who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of her grandchild, a boy twelve months old, was executed yesterday morning within the gaol of Newgate. The prisoner lived with her daughter and her son-in-law at Chelsea, but in consequence of the manner in which she conducted herself her son-in-law determined to get rid of her, and she had received notice from him to leave his house. This exasperated the prisoner, who took away the child, avowing her intention to do something that "would make the hearts of the parents ache, as they had made hers." She appeared to have wandered about London with the child for a considerable time, and in the evening found herself at the East end, and she appeared to have thrown or dropped him into the Thames from the Albert Bridge, at Poplar, where the body was found. The prisoner appears to have denied all along that she threw the child into the water, saying that it fell accidentally. At the same time she admitted that she had voluntarily placed it in a position of great peril, and took no steps to rescue it after it was in the water. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy, but the learned Judge who tried her, Mr. Justice Blackburn, appears to have considered that there were no substantial grounds for this recommendation, and the Home Secretary, acting upon his view of the case, decided that the law must take its course. During the last few days, when she had no longer any hope that her life would be spared, the prisoner is stated to have behaved in a becoming manner. She also wrote a very penitent letter to her daughter, the mother of the child, entreating her to forgive her. Mr. Sheriff Whetham and Mr. Sheriff Johnson, accompanied by Mr. Under-Sheriff Beard, arrived at the prison a little before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and they were accompanied by Mr. Jonas, the Governor, to the cell of the prisoner. The office of executioner has been resigned by Calcraft for some weeks, and the person who is now performing the duty is a man named Merwood, who has for some time been engaged in a similar manner in the midland counties. The prisoner exhibited extraordinary firmness when brought from her cell, and she walked up the steps leading to the scaffold without the least assistance. There seems to have been some difficulty with the rope, and the woman struggled for two or three minutes, if not longer, before she died.

For the last half of May the amount of freight delivered at the Fairbanks Scale Works, St. Johnsbury, Vt., was 2,340 tons. Thirteen cars of pig-iron were unloaded at their yard on Saturday.—*St. Johnsbury Caledonian, July 3.*

TREAT PROMPTLY—CRAMPS, DIARRHŒA, ASIATIC CHOLERA, AND ALL BOWEL AFFECTIONS, WITH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, AND YOU WILL OBTAIN SPEEDY RELIEF, AND PROMOTE A CERTAIN CURE.—*Advertisement.*

To the Good Taste of American Ladies, "PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" owes its status among perfumes. They call it "exquisite," and "wonderfully lasting." Dress the hair with the "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR."—*Advertisement.*

Soothe the Irritated Scalp by Using Burnett's COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is being counterfeited. Look out, and get the genuine.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury.

MARRIED.

WALKER—CHRISTOPHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 8, by Rev. Dr. S. Compton, SYDNEY F. WALKER to CLARA M., daughter of Charles R. Christopher, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Saturday evening, 11th inst., at No. 21 5th av., MARIA H. ANDREWS, widow of Thomas Andrews, and daughter of the late James P. Allaire.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

BUCKLEY.—At Geneseo, N. Y., on Sunday, 12th inst., THOS. C. T. BUCKLEY, of New-York.

Funeral at Geneseo Tuesday. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood on arrival of early train at Jersey City via Erie Railway on Wednesday morning.

DENT.—On Sunday, July 12, JAMES DENT, in the 65th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 14th, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 229 17th st., Brooklyn.

DE VOE.—On Sunday, July 12, EMMA L., wife of F. G. De Voe, and only daughter of Henry McLean.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday papers.

DUNNING.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, 12th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Czar Dunning.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 4:30 P. M., at her late residence, No. 181 Harrison st.

GARRETSON.—On Friday, July 10, at Plainfield, N. J., Mrs. ELIZABETH GARRETSON, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, July 13, at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 12:40.

HORTON.—In Tarrytown, Saturday, July 11, NANCY HORTON, widow of Azariah Horton, deceased, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, July 14, at 2:30 o'clock, from the Upper M. E. Church, White Plains.

PALMER.—On Saturday, July 11, WILLIAM H. PALMER, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. M. L. Charlock, No. 118 West 45th st., on Monday, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family and of his brother, N. F. Palmer, are invited to attend.

PRESCOTT.—At Bronxville, Friday, July 10, JAMES PRESCOTT, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Monday, at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend, without further notice. Train leaves New-York Grand Central Depot at 2:30 P. M., and carriages will be in waiting on its arrival at Bronxville. Remains will be conveyed to New-Haven for burial on Tuesday by New-York 7:10 A. M. train.

PROUDFIT.—Suddenly, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 10th inst., Mrs. A. H. PROUDFIT, widow of the late Rev. Dr. John Proudfit.

Funeral at her late residence on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1:30 P. M., to which the friends are invited without further notice. Burial at Salem, N. Y.

RICHARDS.—Sunday, July 8, 1874, at South-east, Putnam County, RODAH FRANCES RICHARDS, daughter of D. B. Richards.

ROBINSON.—July 10, 1874, JOHN ROBINSON, in his 59th year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, Flushing, Long Island, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9:30 and 10 A. M. trains from Hunter's Point.

RYERSON.—On Friday, July 10, 1874, MARIANA, widow of Martin J. Ryerson, and daughter of the late William H. Falls, of New-York City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 Spruce st., Newark, N. J., Monday, July 13, at 10 A. M. Interment at Pompton, N. J. Carriages will be in attendance at the Chestnut Street Depot on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries.

WALMSBY.—In Jersey City, July 11, RACHAEL WALMSBY, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of J. B. Fields, No. 175 2d st., on Monday, July 13, at 12 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Paterson on 2 o'clock train.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SPECULATE IN STOCKS, TUMBRIDGE & CO., bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York, are the right parties to deal with.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner 3d av. and 116th st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 13, 1874, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of acting upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution and receiving the report of the Executive Committee.

WILLIAM HAW, JR., President.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, July 11, R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Geo. W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brown-stone front French flat house, with lot 20.5 by 70, on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-fifth street, for $22,420, the property being bought by Moses Ehrenreich for plaintiffs. The legal sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of the house and lot No. 119 East Forty-sixth street, was adjourned to to-morrow the 14th inst., and the legal sale by Joseph McGuire of a house and lot on East Thirtieth street, west of First avenue, was postponed to Aug. 1. No further business was transacted.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, July 11, amounts to $269,270, as against $798,660, the figures for the previous week. Nearly all the sales effected have been made under court orders, and none of them call for special mention.

The suburban business of the week has been light, only two auctions being recorded, namely: Sale at Tenafly, on Wednesday, July 8, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, of property to the value of $44,200, and, same day, sale by same firm of a house and lot at Plainfield, N. J., for $7,000; total, $51,200. Total suburban sales for week ending Saturday, July 11, $181,582.

Messrs. Bleecker & Co. also sold at the Exchange, on Friday, Brooklyn property to the value of $26,950.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales for the present week, so far as announced, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) July 13.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26 by 113 by 25 by 105.9, on the Grand Boulevard, west side, 64.1 feet south of Seventy-fourth street, and one lot, 25 by 147.2 by 25 by 148.3, on West Seventy-fourth street, south side, 225 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on West Seventy-seventh street, south side, 115 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of the store with lot, 25.9 by 100.7 by 25 by 100.1, No. 136 William street.

Tuesday, July 14.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the premises No. 34 John street, south side, twenty-two feet east of Nassau street, embracing a lot 15 by 52.10 by 15.4 by 51.10, with a five-story brick block thereon, covering same. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone front house with lot, 20 by 100.5, No. 119 East Forty-sixth street, 135 feet west of Lexington avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 183.4 by 230.5 by 302.11, on Nichols place, south-west corner of Prescott avenue, Dyckman tract; and a plot, 51.9 by 202 by 54.3 by 235.5, on Nichols place, south side, 183.4 feet west of Prescott avenue, adjoining above.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. B. Nassau, Esq., Referee, of a building with lot 20 by 60, (rear irregular,) on Sullivan street, east side, 87.4 feet south of Grand street.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Whipple, Esq., Referee, of the three houses with plot 74 by 93.11, Nos. 83, 85, and 87 Eighth street or Clinton place, north side, 206.6 feet west of Fifth avenue.

Wednesday, July 15.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son, & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Cornelius Minor, Esq., Referee, of a two-story frame house with plot 50 by 100, on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, south side, 68.3 feet east of St. Ann's avenue. Also, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Milbado, Esq., Referee, of nineteen lots on the Flatbush road, south-west corner of Johnson avenue, in the town of New Lots.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. R. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of the building with lease of the block, bounded by Eleventh avenue and the Hudson River, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, containing seventy-two lots, known as the Manhattan Market. Also similar sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a lease of the premises No. 89 Bowery.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot, 23.7 by 101.10, and 23.9 by 99, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By R. V. Harnett, at New Lots, Kings County, on the ground, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. F. Murray, Esq., Referee, of three lots, 100 by 75, on Liberty street, south-west corner of Eldert's lane.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at South-east Canens, N. J., on the property, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale, by order of Right Rev. Bishop Corrigan, of 1,400 valuable building lots. Terms of sale liberal. Tickets for special train at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row.

Thursday, July 16.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots, each 25 by 98.9, on East Thirty-eighth street, north side, 250 feet east of Second avenue, and two houses, with lots, each 25 by 60, on Carmine street, north-west corner of Bedford street. Also, similar sale, E. Cook, Esq., Referee, of five lots on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-eighth street, together in size 100.5 by 125, a portion of the Knickerbocker Hotel property.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 75, (rear irregular,) on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 99.9 feet west of Broadway.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of eighteen lots on Inwood avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By B. F. Thomas, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton street, public auction sale of 220 choice building lots, located respectively on President street, Boulevard, Carroll and Crown streets, Brooklyn, East New-York, Albany, and Troy avenues, Flatbush.

Friday, July 17.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Sheriff's sale of a right, title, and interest in the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 158 South Fifth avenue, west side, 201 feet south of Spring street.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, JULY 11.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story b. s. front French flat house, and lot, Lexington av., n. w. corner of 65th st., lot 20.5x70 .... $22,420

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 10.

Ann st., n. s., lots Nos. 39 and 41, formerly Nos. 23 and 25 Ann st., 32.11x37.2 .... $45,000
Centre st., lot No. 5, map John Mapes, (West Farms,) 4-5 part 1,920
Ludlow st., No. 14, e. s., 124.4 ft. n. of Canal st., 32.4x87.6 500
Mott st., s. w. corner Houston st., 75.11x88.11 47,500
48th st., n. s., 479.2 ft. w. of 9th av., 24.2x100.5 22,000
54th st., n. s., 470 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5 38,000
Same property 38,000
55th st., (Nos. 304 and 306,) s. s., 64 ft. e. of 2d av., 36x80 31,000
56th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 125x100.5 80,000
60th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington av., 22x100.5 22,200
71st st., n. s., 590 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x102.2 14,500
78th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th av., 19x102.2 18,500
143d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100 1,500
Madison av., n. e. corner 59th st., 100.5x90 110,000
5th av., No. 537, e. s., 95.5 ft. n. of 44th st., 30x100, mirrors, furniture, and fixtures belonging to grantor 140,000
7th av., s. w. corner 141st st., 99.11x100; 141st st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., 300x99.11; 140th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th av., 200x99.11 25,000
10th av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 161st st., 25x100 6,550
Melrose, now 156th st., n. s., 199.7 ft. e. of Courtland av., 5x100 2,050
Same property 2,300
Railroad—East av., e. s., 566.3 ft. s. of 144th st., 25x223.8, point 111.9 ft. from e. s. of Railroad av., and 634.2 distant from s. s. of 144th st., running thence easterly 111.9 ft. to w. s. of Mott Haven Canal, thence south along canal thence w. 111.9 ft. thence n. 25 ft. to beginning 25 ft. 9,000
Road leading from West Farms to King's Bridge road at easterly corner of Monroe av., thence s. e. along road 215.7 ft. to Jackson av., thence n. e. along avenue 110 ft. to Calhoun terrace, thence n. w. along terrace 200 feet to Monroe av., thence s. w. along avenue 190 ft. to beginning; Monroe av., s. e. s., at n. e. corner of lot No. 71, map of Belmont village, thence n. e. along avenue 25 ft. to centre of Calhoun terrace, thence s. e. along terrace 200 ft. to Jackson av., thence s. w. along avenue 25 ft. to lot No. 73, thence n. w. along said lot 200 ft. to beginning; also, 4 lots, map of South Belmont, bounded northerly by road leading from Fordham to West Farms 162.6 ft., thence s. e. by Orchard terrace 141 ft., thence s. w. by lot No. 106 on map 140.7 ft., thence n. w. by lot No. 112 and a gore lot on map 85.3 ft. 14,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Washington st., No. 413; Laight st., Nos. 74 and 76, 5 years, per year $3,000

FRAUDS IN THE BOSTON CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Boston papers say that rumors have been rife for several days which affect the integrity of an officer of the Customs at that port who has recently been reduced from the position of Storekeeper to that of Inspector. Quite a number of merchants were reported to have signed a petition to the Collector for his reinstatement, but the petition has not been presented. When Mr. Simmons entered upon his office as Collector he commenced an investigation of every department, in the course of which he ascertained, as is stated, that several lofts in one of the Government warehouses then contained and had for a long time held large quantities of goods belonging to merchants, which goods had been entered free of duty, and were stored at the current rates, the owners paying the book keeper, who in turn handed the proceeds over to the store keeper. As the latter had made no returns of the sums of money so paid and received, an investigation followed, one of the regulations governing the management of bonded warehouses expressly forbidding the storage of goods which have not paid duties. The merchants owning the goods, which included large quantities of wool, were sent for, and appeared with vouchers for money paid by them for storage. These receipts ranged from forty to one hundred dollars, and amounted in the aggregate to a good round sum, not a cent of which had ever found its way into the Treasury chest.

THE GREAT LONDON MUSICAL EVENT.

THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL AT CRYSTAL PALACE.

During a period of seventeen years, from 1857 to 1874, inclusive, a series of mammoth musical exhibitions have been held every three years, each one covering the space of one week in its performances, in the Crystal Palace, on Sydenham-hill, London. They were instituted in commemoration of Handel, the immortal composer and citizen of the great English metropolis by adoption, and in his honor named the "Triennial Handel Festival." Through the varied programme of the week none but the works of the great composer are performed, consisting usually of his two greatest productions, "The Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt," and one day of miscellaneous pieces. A force of from 3,000 to 4,000 executants, choristers, instrumentalists, and soloists render the music to an average daily audience of more than 20,000 people. In past years such artists as Parepa-Rosa, Patti, Nilsson, and Kellogg have participated at these festivals, where Parepa and Kellogg first learned to sing with that marvelous power subsequently displayed by them at the Boston Jubilee, which jubilee, by the way, was organized by Gilmore almost precisely upon the London Crystal Palace plan. In illustration of the statistical results of these great meetings, the following figures of the numbers attending on each past occasion may be interesting:

1857—Rehearsal, 5844; first day, 8,629; second day, 9,149; third day, 14,792; total, 38,414.
1859—Rehearsal, 19,680; first day, 17,109; second day, 17,703; third day, 26,827; total, 81,319.
1862—Rehearsal, 19,163; first day, 15,594; second day, 14,143; third day, 18,567; total, 67,567.
1865—Rehearsal, 15,420; first day, 13,677; second day, 14,915; third day, 15,422; total, 59,434.
1868—Rehearsal, 18,597; first day, 19,217; second day, 21,550; third day, 23,101; total, 82,465.
1871—Rehearsal, 18,676; first day, 21,946; second day, 21,330; third day, 23,016; total, 84,968.

The fifth of these triennial festivals has just taken place, having been inaugurated on Friday, the 19th of June last, and closed on Friday of the following week. Referring to the opening of the event, the *Daily News*, in its first issue after the rehearsal, says: "The musical arrangements for the present festival are fully equal in extent and efficiency to those of any past occasion. The chorus consists of nearly 3,000 voices, thus divided—757 sopranos, 581 contraltos, 217 male altos, 690 tenors, and 721 basses. To support this enormous vocal power, upward of 450 instrumentalists have been assembled. Ninety-five first violins are headed by Mr. Sainton as principal, and ninety-three second violins by Mr. J. T. Willey in a similar capacity. Mr. Doyle is at the head of sixty-two violas; and M. Laserre and Mr. J. Howell, respectively head the list of violoncellos (62,) and double basses (59.) The wind band is strengthened in proportion, and consists of—Mr. Radcliff and seven other flautists, M. Brossa, and five other piccolo flutes; Mr. Barret, and seven other oboists; eight clarinets, headed by M. Lazarus, and the same number of bassoons, by Mr. Hutchings; the wood-wind band being completed by two of those valuable instruments the double-bassoon in the hands of Dr. Stone and Mr. Hawes. Mr. Reynolds is the principal of six cornets, Mr. T. Harper of as many trumpets, Mr. C. Harper being the first of twelve horns; trombones, ophicleides, euphoniums, double drums, bass drums, and side drums completing this gigantic band.

The following programme was performed during the festival: Monday, June 22, the oratorio of Messiah; Wednesday, 24th, the following miscellaneous compositions:

PART FIRST.

Overture .... Occasional Oratorio
Chorus, "How Excellent Thy Name" }
Air, "O Lord, Whose Mercies" }
Chorus, "Envy, eldest born of Hell" } Saul
Dead March }
*Chorus, "Gird on Thy Sword" }
Air, "How Willing My Paternal Love" .... Samson
*Chorus, "When His Loud Voice" }
Recitative, "Deeper and Deeper Still" } Jephthah
Air, "Waft Her, Angels" }
*Air, "If Guiltless Blood" }
*Chorus, "Righteous Heaven" } Susanna
*Air, "Lord, to Thee each Night" .... Theodora
*Chorus, "Glory be to the Father" .... Utretcht Jubilate

The pieces marked thus * have not been performed at the previous festivals.

PART SECOND.

Concerto, organ, (with orchestra,) No. 4.
Chorus (with solo,) "O the Pleasure of the Plains," }
Air, "Hush, Ye Pretty Warbling Choir" }
Air, "Love In Her Eyes," } Acis and Galatea.
Chorus, "Wretched Lovers!" }
Recitative, Air, "I Rage, I Melt, I Burn," "O! Ruddier than the Cherry," }
Chorus, "From Harmony," }
March } Dryden's Ode.
Air and chorus, "The Trumpet's Loud Clangor," }
Air, "Ah! Mio Cor," .... Alcina.
Air, "Where'er You Walk," .... Semele.
Chorus, "The Many Rend the Skies," }
Air, "Revenge! Timotheus Cries," } Alexander's Feast.
Trio and Chorus, "See, the Conquering Hero," .... Joshua.

Friday, 26th—Israel in Egypt.

The London papers speak enthusiastically of the festival as fully equal, if not superior, to those of past years. In point of numbers, in attendance and the quality of musical performance, it is pronounced a great and happy success. Sir Michael Costa, as in past years, was the Conductor. Among the solo vocalists were Mlle. Tritiens and Mme. Sinico, and Messrs. Sims Reeves, Vernon, Rigby, and Santley. Mr. Willing presided at the organ.

THE RAIN AND THE CROPS IN THE WEST.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday, 10th inst., says: "The rain of Tuesday and Wednesday has produced a decided change in the prospective yield of the corn crop as well as of oats and potatoes, all of which have been suffering, or have been imperiled by the long drought. In the central part of this State—the peculiar corn-planting district—the drouth had been unprecedented, and the rain-fall of nine hours on Tuesday was welcomed universally by the people, who had feared a loss of their harvest. The rain extended over all the corn-growing districts of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa, but did not extend to Kansas. It is possible that yesterday that region was also visited by the welcome showers. The rain has had the effect of overturning the speculators, who were buying corn for future delivery upon the assumption that the drought would continue and the crop be light or a failure. No orders have been received on that account since the storm of Tuesday night. It may now be considered that the corn has been saved, and that the early anticipations of a large crop will be realized. When it is considered that the rain-fall was as much needed for potatoes, oats, and grass as it was for corn, the commercial value of the change of weather, and the difference in profits to the farmers of half-a-dozen North-western States, can be estimated only by millions of dollars. Never was rain more needed, and never was the blessing more gratefully received.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th st.; No. 1 East 53d st.; No. 18 West 53d st.; No. 17 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 584, 614, 675, and 781. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT PLOT OF GROUND, 50x200 feet, fronting on Clinton av. and extending through to Vanderbilt av., with first-class dwelling and barn thereon, known as No. 366 Clinton av., in the City of Brooklyn. This property occupies one of the most delightful situations in Brooklyn, fronts east, is in good order, free from everything objectionable in its surroundings, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Parties desiring to purchase may ascertain prices, terms, &c., by inquiring of H. H. LAMPORT, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, or at office of Continental Insurance Company, corner of Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.
Ladies shown every courtesy.
Maps and free tickets at
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE.—IN MIDDLETOWN, CONN., A HOUSE and several acres of ground; house is 50x50 in the main part, with additional wings 25x25, of Haddam granite, substantially built on a site which gives a commanding and picturesque view of the Connecticut. It is situated on the beautiful avenue known as High st., opposite the college. The grounds are ornamented with a variety of trees remarkable for their arrangement and beauty. There are a stable and other out-buildings and a fine garden. The place fronts on two streets, and may be advantageously cut up into city lots. It is a beautiful home, and desirable as an investment; four hours from New-York. Apply to Mrs. LUCY F. COLTON, as above, or to ELIAL F. HALL, No. 39 Nassau st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A DELIGHTFUL residence, with productive farm, well stocked, in Connecticut, near railroads; mountain air, excellent water, fruit and ice; very easy terms; possession at once. See views and description at Cosmopolitan Hotel, New-York, July 13 and 14, P. M. Box 428, Collinsville, Conn.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

AN ELEGANT STOCK FARM AT PRINCETON.—145 acres; large mansion, twenty-two rooms; steam heater, all conveniences; ample barns, stables, granneries; farmer's cottage; fine shade, abundance fruit; price low. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRVIEW, N. J., NORTHERN Railroad, cottage, eight rooms; over three lots; price $3,500. J. D. PROBST, No. 24 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARPET MILL, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS.

The undersigned, assignee of the NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY, bankrupts, will sell at auction at the mill formerly occupied by said company, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., the entire real and personal property belonging to said estate, used in or appertaining to the manufacture of carpets and druggets. The property consists of a lot of land on the corner of Somerset and Water sts., about 155 feet by about 235 feet, with substantial brick mill and other buildings, fitted and furnished in the most complete manner for the manufacture of tapestry Brussels carpets, and now producing from 1,000 to 1,200 yards per day.

Also, a lot on the easterly side of Water st. about 130 feet front, running through to the Raritan River, on which is a substantial three-story brick building with steam-engine and machinery, for the manufacture of druggets. The whole of the real estate, machinery, implements and materials, will be offered in one parcel, subject to a mortgage of $21,000, and to a lease expiring Aug. 1, next, under which the mill is now in operation; enabling the purchaser to continue the manufacture from that date without interruption.

A schedule of the machinery and materials can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The executors of John P. De Wint will sell at public auction on the 23rd of July, at 11 A. M., at the Five Corners, Fishkill Landing, about 260 acres of land lying on the east bank of the Hudson and on either side of the Stony Kill Road, at Fishkill Landing, together with five dwellings, barns, &c. For particulars and map of property, apply to the executors, WM. S. VERPLANCK, JAMES MACKIN, J. DE WINT HOOK, Fishkill, on Hudson, or No. 490 Broadway, New-York, upstairs.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—ONE-HALF OF FIXTURES AND STORE, No. 153 West st., near Washington Market. Apply to C. W. PLYER, No. 67 Liberty st., Room No. 4.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY HOUSE IN complete order, centrally located, near Grand Central Depot. Apply on the premises, No. 54 East 41st st., between Madison and Park avs.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT, MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD, CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, ARTHUR LEARY, CARLETON HUNT, } Executors.
mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE, Executor.
mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
je15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq. Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.
mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.
mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.
ap13-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.
ap6-1aw6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 CAPITAL, WITH AN ACTIVE partner wanted, in an established, permanent, and paying business. Address with real name R., Box No. 157 *Times* Office. The utmost confidence will be observed and expected.

WANTED—MAN WITH $500 TO TAKE CHARGE of manufacturing business in Albany; half interest or salary. Call Monday and Tuesday, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, Room No. 15, at 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Inquire for BAKER: no letters.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

OFFICE OF THE
FIREMEN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 167 Broadway.

Capital, . . .	$150,000 00
Surplus, . . .	89,639 42
Assets, ...	$239,639 42

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

New-York City 7 per Cent. Stock
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

CITY OF ALTOONA 7 PER CENT.
"PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT" BONDS.

$150,000 only, authorized. Redeemable after July 1, 1883, and payable July 1, 1903. Free of all taxes. The new Constitution of Pennsylvania requires all cities issuing bonds to establish a Sinking Fund for their retirement. The Act Authorizing this loan specially provides that all the property within the city shall be held liable for the payment of both principal and interest. A liberal commission allowed. For sale by LLOYD & HUTCHINSON, No. 48 Exchange place.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector st., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE CONsolidated first mortgage bonds of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund, have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, for redemption July 1, 1874, viz.:

Nos.	5,118	5,960	4,277	3,572	4,379
	6,505	5,967	5,047	3,334	
	4,446	3,697	6,326	5,675	
	3,700	6,668	4,896	6,410	
	3,669	4,358	3,520	6,167	
	5,771	4,956	4,225	3,719	
	5,489	5,387	3,112	5,714	
	4,809	4,705	5,129	5,540	
	6,085	3,801	3,790	5,926	

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption, must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York, within six months from date. EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS. —Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY CONSOLIDATED
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS
For sale by VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN.—TRUST FUNDS ON BOND and mortgage, on City property, in various sums. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

LONG ISLAND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
BROOKLYN, JULY 6, 1874.
DIVIDENDS.

A Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT per Cent. has been declared to stockholders, payable on demand.

A return of SIXTY (60) PER CENT. in scrip on the earned premiums for the year ending June 30, has been declared to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1874.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding scrip will be payable Aug. 1, 1874.

REDEMPTION OF SCRIP.

Customers and others holding the scrip of this Company, of 1866, are notified that the same will be paid in cash, on the 1st of August, 1874, on presentation of the certificates, at the office of the Company, at which date interest will cease.

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Globe Fire Insurance Co.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1874.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF ($2\frac{1}{2}$) PER CENT., both payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand at their office in New-York, NO. 173 BROADWAY.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 7, 1874.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BROOKLYN, July 10, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 207 BROADWAY, corner FULTON ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, 1st July, 1874	400,018 11

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent.) was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst.

E. B. CHILD, Secretary pro tem.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th, and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July. J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per cent. will be paid on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 6th inst., to Wednesday, the 22d inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 Broadway.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 8, 1874.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND a Half per Cent. on Capital Stock and Reserve Fund; also a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

THE PRODUCE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF ($3\frac{1}{2}$) PER CENT., payable July 15, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL CONOVER, Cashier.

ADRIATIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared this day, payable on demand.

WILLIAM A. SEAVER, President.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD HAIGHT will sign in liquidation. (Signed,)

EDWARD HAIGHT,
EDWARD HAIGHT, JR.
WM. M. BURGOYNE.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

A GOODLY NUMBER OF GERMAN GIRLS, and other capable, reliable servants, of all nations, for City or country, can be seen daily at the large Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl, with references, as chamber-maid and waitress; is competent, obliging, and willing to be useful; if required, can do fine washing and ironing; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, speaking English; good references; would take care of children; willing and obliging; for City or country. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—IN City or country, by a young girl, who will also do plain sewing and take care of children, can operate on sewing-machine. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable, tidy girl, with three years' reference from last place; is a neat chamber-maid and a thorough waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs, Jacquin's Bureau.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or child's nurse; highest references from present employer. Call at No. 13 East 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl, who is strong, active, and capable; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, &c., maker; early riser, and obliging; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework; is a respectful, intelligent, and economical servant, good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Best references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn. City or country.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; makes all kinds of soups desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry; can furnish the very best of reference; wages $20 per month. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, ASSIST WASHING AND IRONING. —By a respectable young woman as cook; is a good family cook; keeps her kitchen in excellent order, and is willing to do all the washing in a small family; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A French woman; is an excellent family cook and a good plain laundress; can furnish good reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., cor. Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman, who is a good cook in every branch; makes best bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; first-class recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A likely young girl, as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work; has best of City references. Apply at the Harlem Employment Bureau, 2,147 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN experienced girl, as cook, washer, and ironer; best City references. Call for two days at No. 202 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of the kitchen; has first-class City reference; has left her place in consequence of the family going to Europe. Call at No. 302 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; VERY RESPECTable; is a thorough good French and English cook; meats, game, bone, lard, pastries, creams, jellies; can get up all kinds of nice side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; private family, hotel, or Summer boarding-house; terms moderate; country or City. Call at 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE NORTH OF Ireland young woman; excellent cook; can do French, English, and all other cooking; meats, game, fowls, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, ices; can get up nice side-dishes; good baker; best references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A CAREFUL, RELIABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is sober and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; first-class cook; meats, games, soups, and all kinds of nice side dishes; very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOMAN AS professed cook; understands French, English, and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook, and good baker; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Peltons & Co.'s, 645 Sixth av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, pastries, &c.; is an excellent bread baker; can furnish the very best of reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook; has the best of references; would like the country. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th street, between Lexington and 4th avs.

COOK.—A LADY LEAVING TOWN WISHES TO find a place for a cook; a place in town preferred. Apply at No. 30 West 31st st., before 12 o'clock, Monday, July 13.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR LAUNdress, or can do house-work well; City or country; has respectable City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; taking entire charge of a kitchen; no objection to the country. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, baker, washer, and ironer; good reference; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 242 East 10th st., paper store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; country preferred; good reference. Apply at No. 98 9th av.

GOOD SERVANTS,
At moderate wages, and generally well recommended, now at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., waiting employment.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; is also a thorough chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; has three years' references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR OTHER POSITION OF Trust.—By a thoroughly competent young woman, who is active and energetic, would take charge of linen-room in a hotel; is also an excellent accountant; will be found faithful and trustworthy; can furnish best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH woman, with younger friend, in a private family; are both thorough servants and willing to work; can do the work of a family together: an extra cook and laundress; only a steady place wanted; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN do everything about a house and house-work; City or country; wages no object; is tidy, active, and pleasant among children; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, who is lately landed; is a good, plain cook, and can wash and iron nicely; is willing and obliging; wages moderate in a good home. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY young woman, every way respectable; good plain cook, good washer and ironer; very best City references; City or country. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; best of City references. Call at No. 144 West 52d st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper, or as family seamstress; best of references. Call or address No. 217 East 72d st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or waitress.—By a superior colored young woman to do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; very good chamber-maid and competent waitress; lived in the best of families; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO GERman girls who can speak a little English, for a private boarding-house; one as laundress and assist in cooking; the other as waitress and to do house-work; References required. Call at No. 324 East 14th st., in the basement.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a neat, respectable, industrious young woman, as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in either capacity; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN YOUNG WOMan; is a thorough laundress and fine washer, ironer, &c.; is strong, neat, capable, and obliging disposition; has satisfactory City references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, who understands her business well; can flute, puff, polish, &c.; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French young woman; is a professional hair-dresser and dress-maker; cuts and fits; can furnish the very best of reference; wages, $18. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, speaking English and a little French, as traveling maid to a lady, or will assist in taking charge of a house or hotel; has very good certificates. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; understands care of children, and likes it; is good seamstress; can cut and fit dresses, any kind or style; go in City, or any distance in country; is pleasant and obliging disposition; will try to please in any work about the house, or as housekeeper; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PERSON, SPEAKing some English, a situation as nurse; is fond of children and experienced; can do good family sewing; is willing, and of good disposition; best reference from last employer; City or country. Can be engaged at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is a good family seamstress and very fond of children; no objections to the country; wages $16; the very best reference. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., cor. Broadway.

NURSE OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A highly respectable French woman of thirty; or ladies' companion or maid; will travel with lady; good seamstress; country or City; very best City testimonials. Apply at No. 309 4th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR HOUSE-work.—By a German girl; speaks good English and German; is a first-class nurse and chamber-maid; willing and obliging; wages low; good recommendations. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY GIRL, WITH three years' reference, as nurse; is a neat seamstress, and willing to be useful; is of an obliging disposition, and very neat in her habits; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS MONTHly or invalid nurse; country no objection; good reference. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, AS MONTHly or invalid nurse; no objection to the country; the best references given. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young Swedish woman; very competent and neat in her work; can trim, baste, &c., ladies' dresses or other apparel, or can fill a regular seamstress' place; City or country; reference of the best. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; expert at all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; excellent operator; country preferred. Call at present employer's, No. 440 West 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHILD'S NURSE.—UNderstands sewing-machines; best references from present employer, at No. 13 East 31st st.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-class colored waiter man and wife in a private family; the wife can do laundry-work or chamber-work. Call at No. 6 Clarke st., near Broome st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as waitress in a private family; no objections to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 670 3d av., third floor front, between 42d and 43d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR will do chamber-work; has very good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s 645 6th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A native of England; experience as above; good reference given. Call or address, for one week, G. L., No. 102 Waverley place.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN. —By a Danish young man, aged twenty-two years; speaks good English; is a good driver and groom; will assist in garden, milk if required, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom, and a careful, good driver; is willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Address W. D., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE PROTESTant man; is a good, careful driver and first-class groom; has first-class City reference from his present employer. Can be seen, or address No. 117 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG married Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; best of City references. Address J. S., No. 155 West 51st st., or Box No. 86 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a most thorough groom and good, steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., No. 30 East 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CITY AND country driver, with long and satisfactory reference from late employer, and others of long standing. Address W., No. 44 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; can give seven years' best City references from last place. Call at or address No. 521 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR A COACHman (Protestant) lately in his employ; can give the best recommendations. Apply to W. J. Hutchinson, No. 40 Wall st., or No. 30 East 60th st.

COACHMAN.—HAVING THE HIGHEST RECOMmendation from his late employers, as coachman and groom. Inquire or address for T. W., No. 136 East 32d st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

HANDY MAN.—BY A BELGIAN, AGED TWENTY-six years; speaks some English; is a good wheelwright and blacksmith, handy as a carpenter; also can repair machinery, make iron doors, repair locks, do farm-work, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT single man, aged thirty-eight years, who can act as watchman or nurse for a sick or invalid person, care and drive horses, or as general indoor servant; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman who speaks English; is a first-class waiter or valet. No objection to the country. Is but a short time in this country. Best City reference. Address E. D., No. 465 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; best City reference from last place. Address, for two days, M. R., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ITALIAN WAITER OR VALET, in a family, for young gentlemen, or to make himself useful in the country with children, as he speaks several languages; has excellent papers. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH FOUR YEARS' City reference; is a thorough waiter; has had that position for fourteen years in Sweden. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant man, as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 302 West 26th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE IN THE office of a dry goods commission house; must be intelligent, quick at figures and write a good hand; salary $10 per week. Address, with reference and stating experience, Post Office Box No. 5,071.

WANTED—A SMART AMERICAN BOY, BETWEEN fourteen and sixteen, to take care of a stand. Apply to T. DRESSANY, Bond st., No. 45, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED.—A GERMAN OR ENGLISH FARMER, with good reference, to go 13 miles from the City; wages, $20 per month. Address H. R. J., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT FOR THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS, UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 20th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and putting in place a burglar-proof vault for the United States Assay Office in New-York City, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form, to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of burglar-proof vaults and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for the Burglar-proof Vault for the United States Assay Office, New-York City," and addressed to W. G. STEINMETZ, Superintendent of Repairs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the carpenter's work and materials of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of First street, between First and Second avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Carpenter Work."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8
Algeria, Saturday, July 18	Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Anglia, Wed'day...July 15	India, Wednesday..July 29
Utopia, Saturday...July 18	Ethiopia, Saturday.Aug. 1
Columbia, Wed'day.July 22	Australia, Wed'day.Aug. 5
Victoria, Saturday.July 25	Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST,

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece..July 18, 9:30 A. M. | Italy..........Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
The Queen..July 25, 1 P. M. |

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON.....Thursday, July 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..............Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF NEVADA..............Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..............Wednesday, Aug. 5

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..............July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..............July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..............July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..............Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..............Aug. 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, July 18, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..............Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, RELIARD..............Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT..............Saturday...Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. LEIST, on SATURDAY, July 18.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..............$120
Second cabin..............60
Steerage..............30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..............July 18
PEMBROKE..............Aug. 1

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..............$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..............$55 currency
Steerage..............$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..............$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, July 18.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, July 28,
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CARIBBEE..............July 17
ATLAS..............Aug. 7

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA..............July 9
ANDES..............July 31

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

ALASKA..............July 25
COLORADO..............Aug. 8
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 15.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, July 18.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers sailing 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, July 14.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. F. C. REED, July 28.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..............July 16
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..............July 18
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..............July 23
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..............July 30

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4 10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8:30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O C S B Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M, making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 11th..3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th..6:30 A. M.
Sunday, 12th....7:15 A. M.	Saturday, 11th..7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 12th....7:00 P. M.	Sunday, 12th....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 13th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 13th....6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 14th...3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th...6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 15th 4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 15th.7:00 A. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows;

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 8th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th...6:00 A. M
Thursday, 9th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 10th.....3:00 P. M
Saturday, 11th..3:00 P. M.	Monday, 13th....3:00 P. M
Tuesday, 14th...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th...3:30 P. M
Wednesday, 15th.8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 15th.3:30 P. M
Thursday, 16th..8:00 A. M.	Thursday 16th...4:00 P. M

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

GOOD FURNITURE WANTED IN EXCHANGE for a very desirable frame house, seven rooms, cellar; water in house; in Fairview, N. J., twenty-five minutes from Chambers Street and Twenty-third Street Ferries; five from depot; price reasonable. OWNER, No. 238 West 44th st., before 11 o'clock and evening.

STORAGE.—ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE HANDLED carefully and stored in a perfectly dry room, free from moth and dust. Upholstering in every branch. WM. W. GORDON, No. 1,002 6th av.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau. side entrance

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.

AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

SOUND VIEW HOUSE, MAMARONECK, N. Y., forty-five minutes from Grand Central Depot.—House large and rooms airy, newly furnished throughout; ten minutes' walk from depot; one of the most healthy and picturesque locations in Westchester County; elegant walks and drives; handsome lawn and shade-trees; plenty of fruit; charming sea view; fine carriage-house and stabling; carriage in attendance at depot, also running to Rye Beach; a first-class family resort; prices moderate. Capt. J. W. BOYLE, Manager.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IRVING HOUSE,

(Formerly COOPER COTTAGE,)
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Terms reasonable.

GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

Remodeled, enlarged, and now open. Terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 per day.

THEODORE HAUSER, Proprietor.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Delightfully situated on Watnong Mountain, fifteen minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Now vacant, one suite of rooms and a new cottage, with board at table d'hote or private table. Apply at No. 45 5th av., or on premises.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—OPEN June 1. Reached by Mary Powell, J. W. Baldwin, and T. Cornell, and the Albany day boats; also by Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck, New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked by Erie and Walkill Valley Railway to the hotel.

JOHN E. LASHER, Woodstock, N. Y.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., is now open for the season of 1874. Its location is central, its rooms large and pleasant, and table unsurpassed. No bar, no liquors.
Board $17 50 to $21 per week.

ADAMS & MANN, Proprietors.

HARRINGTON HOUSE,

Demarest, New-Jersey.
Northern New-Jersey Railroad.
TERMS MODERATE.

ALBERT H. CRANEY.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL—ON THE shore at Perth Amboy, N. J.; nine trains from Whitehall st.; fare twenty-five cents; six from Desbrosses and Cortlandt; 200 acres of grove, lawn, fruit trees; all the popular amusements; first-class family hotel; $10 to $15.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.

JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

STONY BROOK HOTEL,

Stony Brook, L. I. Pleasantly located on north side Long Island, on P. J. and L. I. R. R. Excellent bathing grounds, fishing, sailing, &c. Terms reasonable.

S. J. SMITH.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, LONG Island, is now open for the season.

I. C. SMITH, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT THE BARGER HOUSE, at Lake Asquanna. Address Box No. 266, Peekskill Post Office, N. Y.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT REDDING, CONN.

Good board for a family of six or eight persons; pleasant location, fine scenery. Address

S. B., Redding Ridge, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A COOL, PLEASANT PLACE at Orange, N. J., to let; large, airy rooms, with first-class board; house situated upon high ground, with fine lawn and shade; within four minutes' walk of depot; terms reasonable. Address J. O. C., Box No. 413, Orange, N. J.; or City, St. John's Park, Varick st., care of the Dispatch Transportation Company.

BOARD AMONG THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, at a farm-house where there are plenty of fresh vegetables, berries, milk, &c.; a few persons can be accommodated at $1 per day. Address WALTER VAN VALKENBURGH, Westkill, Greene County, N. Y. Reference, R. H. Barr, No. 218 Greenwich st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FARM-HOUSE, base Catskill Mountains, ten miles from landing; rooms spacious and airy; grounds shaded; plenty milk, fruit, and vegetables; terms $6 per week. Address J. B. EDGERLY, Cairo, Greene County, N. Y. Best City reference given.

AT BAYONNE, N. J.—TWENTY-EIGHT MINUTES from New-York City by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, five minutes' walk from depot, board for adults. Also, a small house containing five rooms; terms moderate. Address Mrs. ROCK, Bayonne, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD.—FIFTY MINUTES FROM CHAMBERS st.; first-class board for families at moderate prices; fine lawn, shade, fruit, &c. Address W., Box No. 121 Post Office, Englewood.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES, ADULTS, CAN find elegant rooms, generous board, river views, large grounds, &c., by addressing Lock Box Y, Tarrytown, on Hudson.

BOARD IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, TEN miles from depot; a nice house, good fare, $7 per week. WALTER VAN VALKENBURGH, Westkill, Lexington, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson: grounds large, well shaded, fine river view. Apply to Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVINE, Bank of the Republic.

BOARDERS WANTED—AT THE ELM FARM-house; good board and pleasent rooms can be obtained. For particulars, address WALLACE DYER, Greenville, Greene County, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL TERM OF the Supreme Court, in the Fifth Judicial District, at the Chambers of the Presiding Justice, in the village of Little Falls, in the County of Herkimer, held on the 30th day of June, 1874. Present, Hon. GEO. A. HARDIN, Presiding Justice. Supreme Court, County of Herkimer.—In the matter of the application of "THE REMINGTON EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY," a corporation, to change its corporate name.—Upon reading and filing the petition of "The Remington Empire Sewing-Machine Company," by its President, Philo Remington, duly verified by its said President, and bearing date the 29th day of June, 1874, and upon due proof of the publication of the notice of the application herein, as required by law; and it appearing also to the satisfaction of the court that said application is made in pursuance of a resolution of the Trustees of said corporation; and the court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to such corporation changing its name; and after hearing Mr. Thomas Richardson, of counsel for the applicant, no one appearing to oppose: It is ordered that "The Remington Empire Sewing-Machine Company" may, and it is hereby authorized to assume the corporate name of, "Remington Sewing-Machine Company." It is further ordered that a copy of this order shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and with the County Clerk of every county in which said corporation has a business office; and that it be published at least once in each week for four weeks, in some newspaper in every county where such corporation has a business office. That the newspapers in which such publications shall be made are hereby designated as follows, viz.: The Ilion *Citizen*, published at Ilion, said county; the Buffalo *Express*, published at Buffalo, Erie County, N. Y.; the New-York *Times*, published in the City and County of New-York; the Cincinnati *Commercial*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio; the Chicago *Tribune*, published in the City of Chicago, Illinois; the Atlanta Daily *Herald*, published in the City of Atlanta, Georgia; and the Boston Daily *Advertiser*, published in the City of Boston, Massachusetts. And it is further ordered that from and after the 1st day of August, 1874, the requirements of this order having been complied with, that the said corporation applicant be known by and use the corporate name of "Remington Sewing-Machine Company."

jy6-law4wM EDWARD SIMMS, Clerk.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment. J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General United States Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. JONES, PUBLIC CATERER, NO. 541 6th av., in town all Summer. Weddings and parties supplied at short notice, and in all parts of the country.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO GET A CHEAP CARRIAGE.

As we are about to confine our attention entirely to our manufactory and to repairing, we offer some fifty carriages at prices that there cannot be any competition. Dealers also invited.

JAMES S. KEAL & CO., Broadway, corner 44th st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN sheets, and Summer horse clothing cheaper than ever. Our harness are hand-made and of the best material. Also, whips, spurs, brushes, combs, sponges, chamois, &c. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HARNESS.—FIRST-CLASS HARNESS FOR SALE at a bargain; consists of splendid carriage harness, English style, and fine light double and single; all new, and made by best City maker. Call at No. 149 West 33d st.

FOR SALE.—PONY TURNOUT; BEAUTIFUL BAY pony; warranted sound and kind; top phaeton and harness, gold mountings, nearly new; will be sold cheap; owner going to Europe. Call at or address No. 33 East 12th st., private stable.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC POUND, Kingsbridge, on MONDAY, July 13, at 12 noon, one Bay Horse with four black feet.

H. P. CURLY, Pound Master.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 232 st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK. (EAST 20TH ST.)—Rooms, single and en suite, for first-class parties, with board; location unexceptionable, and particularly desirable for the Summer; house extra size; privilege of the park.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished, for families or single gentlemen, with good board; terms moderate; references.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, transient accommodations or arrangements for Fall, apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.; also particulars for country board.

ONE LARGE HANDSOME ROOM, FIRST floor, $20; large rooms on second and third floors, $10 each, with board; table unexceptionable. No. 147 West 45th st.

PARLOR FLOOR (THREE LARGE ROOMS) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; private table, or for gentlemen without board; also, single rooms. No. 36 East 20th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

A COOL AND PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH single room adjoining, with board, at Summer prices. No. 36 East 12th st., close to Broadway, west.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL, NO. 39 AND 41 West 26th st.; handsome double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV., PLEASANT ROOMS FOR the Summer months, at low rates.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 9TH day of July, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMILE H. MULDAUR, WILLIAM S. HALL, and EDWARD A. COBURN, partners, composing the firm of Muldaur, Hall & Coburn, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of said William S. Hall; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HALLE and BERNARD BRUMMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Abraham Halle, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of July, 1874.

je29-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WATSON B. FARR, JOHN KERR, and THOMAS M. ISETT, Bankrupts.—No. 2,193.—In Bankruptcy.—John M. Stuart, the assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of Watson B. Farr, John Kerr, and Thomas M. Isett, having filed his petition for authority to compound a certain claim particularly set forth in the said petition, in favor of the estate of the bankrupts, against J. B. Chaffee, of Denver, Colorado, for five thousand dollars, notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of this Court, made in the said bankruptcy, on the seventh day of July, 1874, that the twenty-fourth day of July, 1874, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of this Court in Bankruptcy, in charge of the proceedings in this bankruptcy, are appointed as the time and place respectively for the hearing of the said petition before the said Register, sitting at chambers of this Court, so that all creditors and other persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the court upon the said petition, authorizing such act on the part of the assignee.—NEW-YORK, July 11, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MEYER HOMBERGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Meyer Homberger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of July A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. ROSE, JR., ALBERT WILKINSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Assignee's notice of sale.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the bankrupts above named, hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction on the 22d day of July, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 57 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, of the following described articles and property of the estate of said bankrupts, viz.: Printing presses, type, lithographic presses, lithographic stones, bindery, ruling machine, fixtures, Wilder's safe, &c.

CHARLES T. BAINBRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that ANDREW BRITTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath, within the term of three months.—Dated July 9, 1874.

jy13-law3wM* SAMUAL W. BALDWIN.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTION AND MORTGAGE SALE OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, FIXTURES, &c.

JOHN H. WILSON & CO. will sell at public auction on THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 13, at 10 A. M., on the premises, contents of first-class drug store, No. 654 8th av., consisting of drugs, chemicals, tinctures, extracts, syrups, patent medicines, perfumery, oils, brushes, combs, and druggists' sundries; elegant Gothic soda-fountain, counters, show-cases, prescription desk, shelving, stools, stock bottles and jars, gas fixtures, &c. By order of JOHN T. STEWART, City Marshal, and H. E. FARNSWORTH, Attorney for Mortgagee, No. 133 Nassau st.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF NECK-TIES, SCARFS, STORE-FIXTURES, &c.—United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KALMAN MANNHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., by William Topping & Co., auctioneers, at No. 132 Church street, in the City of New-York, in said district, a lot of Neck-ties, Scarfs, Store-fixtures, &c., late the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupt.—New-York, July 3, 1874.

RICHARD H. ADAMS, Assignee,
jy6-law3wM* No. 456 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—A GRAY BLOODHOUND DOG, fifteen months old, was lost this morning; the above reward will be paid to the one that will bring him back to No. 61 1st av., in the basement.

CH. HOUBERT.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUMMER RESORT IN NEW-YORK.

P. T. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.
P. T. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

THE COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
BALLOON ASCENSIONS EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOON BY PROF. W. H. DONALDSON.
THE GRAND PROGRAMME OF RACES COMPLETE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE,
OPEN AT 1:30 AND 7.
GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS MOVES AT 2:30 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
BOX OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
LETTER CARRIERS' WALK.
FINAL CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP AND A DIAMOND MEDAL BETWEEN THE WINNERS OF PREVIOUS MATCHES, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

P. T. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.
P. T. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

SOCIETE ALSACIENNE-LORRAINE.

GRAND FRENCH SUMMER FESTIVAL,
For the benefit of the "ALSACIENS-LORRAINS,"
At HAMILTON PARK, corner of 69th st. and 3d av.,
On WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1874.
Festival to begin at 4 P. M.
Ticket, for a gentleman and ladies, $1.
Can be had at the office of the President, No. 110 Spring st., and at the Treasurer's office, No. 717 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Engagement of Mr. GEO. DARRELL in his Drama of TRUMP CARDS.
Preceded by the Farce of SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Commence July 4, and continue July 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Picton, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

1874. LONG BRANCH RACES. 1874.

JULY 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

The stanch and commodious steamers of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Line will run as follows:

Leave New-York, foot of Rector st., Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:00 and 9:40 A. M.; foot of 24th st. 9:20 A. M.

Returning from the Park immediately after the close of the races each day.

On the 9:40 trip, an extra boat will be in readiness to relieve the regular boat in case of an excessive crowd.

Fare for the round trip, including entrance to the Park, $2. CHAS. P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF, landing at Whitestone, City Island, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, and Glenwood, connecting by stage to Port Washington. Sea Cliff House now open. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, New-York, Pier No. 27; Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way, and Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Excursion tickets to Sea Cliff, 60 cents. Large discount to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York,
Or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMBOAT WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eagleswood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. E. PHILLIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature. The KINDERGARTEN will be continued by Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, who will open their KINDERGARTEN, INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class and training class for kindergartners, Oct. 1. A carriage will be sent for pupils at a distance. Applications may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS HINSDALE

CONTINUES
MRS. MACAULAY'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Assisted by Dr. S. BLACKIE, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av.
School will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MME. C. MEARS,

Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL of the LOUDOUN SCHOOL, preparatory to the University of Virginia, and lately organizer and principal of PRINCETON COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, will open in September next, at No. 43 East 29th st., a first-class select school for the preparation of boys for college; refers to the faculties of the institutions above named. For circulars and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, apply at Everett House, Room No. 62.

V. DABNEY.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N.J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—SEND FOR THE School and College Directory, containing complete list of schools, together with extensive descriptions of leading institutions. Sent free on application. T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.—Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo. Truly OTIS BISBEE.

THE ENSUING YEAR OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED teacher, competent to teach the highest French classes, wishes an engagement for the Fall. Special care to conversation. Address MADAME, No. 348 West 31st st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

This popular theatre will REOPEN MONDAY, July 20, with CHARLES GAYLER'S new pleasing and successful serio-comic play of
WITH THE TIDE,
introducing Miss MATIE MAYHEW
and a DRAMATIC COMPANY OF RARE EXCELLENCE.
Box-office open Wednesday, July 15.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. HARRY CLIFFORD.

Two Performances Daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.

EVENING at 8.	AFTERNOON at 2.
The Young Actor,	The Young Actor, Mr.
Mr. HARRY CLIFFORD,	HARRY CLIFFORD,
in McCloskey's	in McCloskey's
Great Sensation, entitled	New Sensation, entitled
POMP; or,	LIFE OR DEATH,
WAY DOWN SOUTH.	with efficient cast.

MONDAY, July 20, C. W. BARRY in ROPED IN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

On MONDAY, and every evening during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
the grand legendary drama, entitled,
FAUSTUS; OR, THE DRACHANFELS.
New and elegant scenery, magical charms and effects, original music, fine cast.

COLOSSEUM. 50 CENTS.

LONDON BY DAY.
Open daily from 10 till dusk.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)
BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. HARRISON HALL, President,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Of the City of New-York.
1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,

No. 67 BLEECKER ST., opposite Crosby st.,
NEW YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provision of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five dollars and under Five Hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to Five Hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday (being the 20th) of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the 20th inst.

CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20, 1874.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 1874.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from five dollars to two thousand dollars, and on all sums exceeding two thousand dollars Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1874.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1, 1874.

By order of the Trustees.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

Interest Notice.—A semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors July 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 20. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. A. T. CONKLIN, President.

H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20. Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from July 1. S. BROADWELL, President.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 20th of July, 1874, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and on all sums over $500 entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., near Laight.
THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after July 20.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau st., New-York.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum will be paid on and after July 21 on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest commences on the first of every month following the deposit.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
GEO. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
New-York, July 9, 1874.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. [illegible], President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MAYOR AND THE GOVERNOR.

TAMMANY'S GREAT EXPECTATIONS—THREATENED LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST OTHER CITY OFFICIALS.

What the Mayor will have to say in his defense against the charges he is called upon to answer by the Governor, was a question yesterday of much public interest. The opinion was generally entertained that Gov. Dix would review the charges preferred and the answer thereto in a spirit of strict impartiality, and that as the matter now appeared, his decision would be necessarily adverse to the Mayor. Mr. Havemeyer, it is thought by a number of persons, will set forth in his answer that he believed that Messrs. Gardner and Charlick had acted according to their convictions of duty in the removal of the election inspector Sheridan, as it was not proved on their trial that they had any willful intent of violating the law laid down for their guidance. Believing that their prosecution was conducted wholly for political purposes, and not for the public good, and that as their sentence by Judge Brady to pay a fine was sufficient punishment, he had determined to retain them in office if he could do so under the law. He will then state that he took legal advice on the subject before accepting the resignation, and re-appointing the two Commissioners, and that he acted on the opinion of Mr. Andrews acting for Mr. Delafield Smith, the Corporation Counsel, whose duty it is to instruct the Mayor and heads of departments on legal points relating to City affairs of which they may be in doubt. Other questions going to show that he had a legal right to act as he has done will be raised by the Mayor, and it is believed that his answer will be fully as lengthy and exhaustive, if not as satisfactory to the Governor, as the charges preferred by Messrs. Kelly, Wingate, Clinton, and the others.

Tammany Democrats with a few exceptions, are jubilant over the action of the Governor, and believe that the crusade inaugurated by Messrs. Kelly and Morrissey against the Police Commissioners is likely to bring about results which will redound greatly to the advantage of the party next Fall. The fact that good citizens, exasperated at Mayor Havemeyer for his utter disregard of public sentiment in his official appointments, in their desire for his removal, care not by what agency it is accomplished, is used by the Tammanyites as an argument that these citizens are their followers, that theirs is now the great moral party of the City, and as powerful as was the great Reform Party of 1871. Finding that the proceedings against the Police Commissioners have been attended with so much success, the Tammany leaders only await the Governor's disposition of the Mayor to proceed legally against other officials. Charges will be preferred against them before the Grand Jury for violations of oaths of office and the Election law of the State, and indictments are hoped for. Mr. Kelly has stated that new indictments will be procured, if possible, against Messrs. Gardner and Charlick. THE TIMES reporter is informed by a City official that proceedings will be instituted, in time, against District Attorney Phelps on the plea that he did not co-operate heartily with the prosecution of the Commissioners, and also against Mr. John J. Davenport for violation of the State Election law. The conviction of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick, and the expected removal of Mayor Havemeyer by Gov. Dix, are the means, it is believed, which are to lead to the successful prosecution and conviction or removal from office of Messrs. Phelps and Davenport. With a Democratic District Attorney, as is hoped for, a Police Board composed of Commissioners more inclined to favor Tammany than its opponents, and the inquisitive Mr. Davenport away from the polling-places on election day, the party would occupy the same impregnable position it held in the days of the Ring. All these things are regarded as probabilities by some Tammany politicians, and to follow are certain improvements from a Tammany point of view in the laws for the government of the City. As has been stated in this article, there are some among the Tammany Democrats who do not regard the present movement of their leaders with as much favor as do the majority. A number of these individuals are jealous of the growing power of John Kelly in the organization, and would sooner lose a political advantage than to see his position made stronger by his present success. There are others who believe that an appeal to the Governor for the removal by the Mayor is not in accordance with the avowed principles of the Democratic Party in favor of "local self-government" as opposed to "centralization." They argued that the Mayor was elected by the citizens of New-York City, and that it would be better to let him remain in office until Fall than to sacrifice a principle of the party by being instrumental in having the Governor remove him. Mr. Vance, the Republican President of the Board of Aldermen, would also be acting Mayor, and it is feared that he might do the Democracy some injury before the Fall. Meanwhile, the opponents of Tammany are not deceived by its show of virtue; and while the mass of them believe the Mayor should be punished for his misdeeds, and are willing to let Tammany do the work, they are of the opinion that its selfish motives are too evident, and that it will not be materially benefited by the conviction of the Police Commissioners or the removal of Havemeyer.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.

John Burns, a laborer, who resided at No. 424 West Fifty-fourth street, died at the Reception Hospital in West Ninety-ninth street, from a fracture of the skull alleged to have been received at the hands of Timothy Kelly, an officer in the employ of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who lives at No. 780 Eighth avenue. It appears that on last Wednesday afternoon a quarrel occurred in front of the lager-beer saloon No. 424 West Fifty-fourth street, between Burns and Kelly, and a fight ensued, during which Kelly struck Burns on the head with his fist, inflicting a slight scalp wound. Both men were arrested, and taken to the West Forty-seventh street Police Station, where Burns refused to make a complaint against Kelly, and they were discharged. They returned to the saloon, where the quarrel was renewed, and it is alleged that Kelly struck Burns twice on the head with a "billy," fracturing his skull. Burns was taken to the Reception Hospital, where he lingered until yesterday, when death ensued. Capt. Killalea, of the Twenty-second Precinct, on learning of the death of Burns, arrested Kelly yesterday afternoon, and locked him up to await the result of the inquest, which will be held by Coroner Woltman. Kelly admitted quarreling with Burns, but denied that he struck him with a "billy."

MR. BEECHER'S INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by Mr. Beecher to investigate the charges against him, recently published, are progressing in the examination, and will probably make known the result of their deliberations in a few days. The proceedings of the committee are conducted in a strictly private manner, and all rumors as to the probable action of that body are without foundation. One of the committee yesterday informed a TIMES reporter that he felt certain that none of the members would make public any part of their proceedings until ready to do so in an official manner.

SUPPOSED MALPRACTICE.

Mrs. Henrietta Bolla, aged thirty-one, of No. 120 Norfolk street, died yesterday in giving birth to a child. Coroner Woltman was notified, and on an investigation learned that the deceased had been attended by Dr. August Krebbiel, of No. 67 Seventh street, and a midwife named Mrs. Larnfella, of No. 118 Eldridge street. Deputy Coroner Shine made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, and found indications of malpractice. The investigation will be continued to-day.

A BOY STABS A WOMAN.

Mrs. Ann Gunn, aged thirty-four, of No. 535 West Forty-sixth street, became engaged in a quarrel with Daniel Wetherall, a boy residing at No. 610 West Forty-seventh street last evening, when the boy stabbed her under the left eye with a pen-knife, inflicting a severe wound. The woman was attended by Police Surgeon Satterlee, and was taken to her home. The boy made his escape immediately after the stabbing, and is still at large.

THE WORKING WOMEN.

The Young Ladies' Christian Association have sent through the City numerous copies of a circular letter requesting employers, in consideration of the long hours and exhausting labors of working women, to give the women in their employ a half holiday on Saturday during the Summer months. At present, they say, the working women of New-York have no time but Sunday for rest and recreation, and in consequence they are forced to withdraw a great part of their attention from religion.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.

Patrolman Willow, of the Sixteenth Precinct, attempted last evening to arrest two young ruffians named John Deery and John Dunn, belonging to the "Tenth avenue gang," when the ruffians assaulted the officer, and one of them struck him on the head with a stone, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The policeman was attended by Dr. Wade, and taken home. His assailants were arrested and locked up at the West Twentieth Street Police Station.

THE PEKING AND TOKIO.

The mammoth Pacific Mail Steamships City of Peking and City of Tokio are both receiving their machinery from John Roach's Iron Works at the foot of Eighth street, E. R., and will, it is expected, be placed on the line with the other vessels of the company by the end of August or beginning of September. These vessels are to be fitted up in an elaborate manner, and will be the best finished American vessels leaving this port.

THE DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC.

BAD VENTILATION A PROVOCATION OF THE DISEASE—OPINIONS OF DOCTORS ON THE SANITARY PRECAUTION NECESSARY.

Yesterday a TIMES reporter called at the offices of a number of physicians in order to learn their views in regard to the means that should be adopted to relieve this City from the ravages of that most insidious of diseases, diphtheria. Owing to the fact, however, that this is the season for the short vacations which the gentlemen of the medical profession allow themselves, some were out of town. Those whom the reporter saw agreed in saying that energetic measures should at once be taken to thoroughly cleanse the City, and that particular attention should be given to the back yards and courts of thickly-settled neighborhoods, and that a rigorous and careful inspection should be kept up, in order that, once thoroughly clean, they should be kept so.

Dr. John T. Metcalfe was first called upon at his house, No. 18 West 30th street. He said that he had read the article on diphtheria that appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday with much interest, and that he thought the precautionary measures against the extension of the disease, recommended by Mr. Simon and quoted by Dr. Harris in his letter to the Sanitary Committee were, in his opinion, the best that could be adopted. Mr. Simon, he said, was the great authority in England, and had had much experience, and his means of observation had been so varied and extensive that his suggestions were entitled to the highest respect. Dr. Metcalfe added that the great trouble was that so long as land was so valuable, and poor people were compelled to live in crowded tenement-houses, diseases would prevail. That the defective sanitary arrangements of our City were a necessary outcome of the individual liberty which the American citizen is supposed to enjoy, and which he does enjoy to the detriment of his own health, under the present system. It was true that more than twice as many cases of diphtheria had occurred during this than the preceding year, but it was impossible to say why it was so, as he did not think the City was any dirtier now than it was in 1873. Epidemics came and went, and it was very seldom that any one could tell what caused them. All that we could do was to take such means as lay in our power to mitigate the disease. For his part, however, he believed that epidemics occupied the same place in the economy of nature as wars. People had to die, and epidemics were the means of bringing about that end. The great reasons why diphtheria proved so fatal were, first, in the crowded way in which poor people lived, which was peculiarly calculated to increase the rate of mortality in cases of sickness, and more especially in diseases of a zymotic character. The second reason was on account of the delay in sending for proper medical assistance. Many cases of diphtheria terminated fatally simply because the disease had not been promptly attended to. Under the present conditions, especially in the case of a child, a physician should be consulted at the first appearance of the slightest symptoms of any affection of the throat.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton said that diphtheria was a disease which, like many others, depend partly upon general atmospheric conditions, and partly upon local conditions. The atmospheric conditions we had no means of changing, only as we removed ourselves by a change of residence from their influences. The local causes are the same that increase the malignancy of scarlatina, and a multitude of other maladies. The local causes are known to be accumulations of filth about the premises and the over-crowding of persons in ill-ventilated buildings. To a limited extent these causes could be removed. In a great city like New-York, the population of which is made up in a great measure of emigrants and of persons who have been unaccustomed to the comforts of life, and to habits of cleanliness, the problem as to how the City and dwellings can be kept clean, is of difficult solution. If all the water in the Croton reservoir, said Dr. Hamilton, could be swept through certain portions of the City to-day, to-morrow they would be dirty. He did not think the problem of keeping the City clean could ever be solved, except by teaching people what cleanliness is. This he would teach them by imposing a penalty for every cabbage-leaf and pail of dishwater thrown into the street. And he would also impose a penalty for retaining any accumulations of filth within their premises or in their back yards. It was very well to use disinfectants, but a broom and a scrubbing-brush, and an abundance of water were better.

BASE-BALL PLAYERS GOING ABROAD.

At present the prevailing topic of conversation with ball players is the approaching tour of the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, and the Red Stockings, of Boston. They will leave Philadelphia in the steam-ship Ohio, of the American Line, on Thursday next, accompanied by nearly 200 tourists. During their stay in England they will play exhibition games together, and against nines which have been organized since the tour was first determined upon. They will also engage in games of cricket with clubs in all the prominent cities which they intend to visit. They will make their first appearance in London at Lord's Grounds, on Bank Holiday, Monday, Aug. 3, when they will engage in the first game of base-ball between regularly organized professional clubs ever played in Great Britain. After a week's stay in London they will make a tour of the provinces, giving exhibitions of base-ball and cricket in all of the larger cities on the way. After doing the provinces they will return to London and play a few games of cricket and base-ball with the nine organized by Mr. Alcock, of the London *Sportsman*, the agent of the tourists on the other side. From London they will proceed to Liverpool, where they will give their last exhibition on the day before starting, which has been set down for early in September. The Boston ball-players will include Harry Wright, centre field and Captain; George Wright, short stop; Alex. Spaulding, pitcher; James White, catcher; O'Rourke, first base; Ross Barnes, second base; Audry Leonard, left field; H. McVey, right field and change catcher; Schaffer, third base, and Hall and Beals substitutes, with Mr. Kent, of the Harvard Club, and Sam Wright, an expert young cricketer, all in charge of Mr. Charles H. Porter, the President and principal director of the club. The accompanying members of the club will include Messrs. Farrington, Egerton, Brigham, Bromwitch, Wainwright, Pope, Kane, and Gibbs, of Boston; Messrs. Alder and Weldon, of the *Graphic*; William Howell, of Cincinnati; Dougherty, of Philadelphia; Wright, of Memphis, and Terry, of Hyde Park, Mass., all special members of the Boston Club. The Philadelphia ball-players will include McBride, pitcher; Clapp, catcher; Fisher, first base; Battin, second base; McGeary, short stop; Sutton, third base; Gedney, left field; McMullin, centre field; Anson, right field, and Reach and Sensenderfer substitutes, with Mr. Al. Wright as scorer. A large party of prominent Philadelphians interested in base-ball matters will accompany the Athletics.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS IN HOBOKEN.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning four men attempted to break into the house of Fred. Ruster, residing on Jersey City Heights. Mr. Ruster was awakened by the noise, and gave an alarm, at which the thieves ran away in the direction of Hoboken. Mr. Ruster gave chase, and was gaining on them when one of them turned suddenly and discharged a revolver at Mr. Ruster, but without effect. The report attracted the attention of Officers Flattery and Eagan, who, after an exciting chase, captured them as they were about to leave Hoboken to escape in Jersey City. They gave their names as Thomas Beer, Charles Moore, Gustavus Park, and Henry Treadwell. They were committed for examination.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Gov. F. R. Lubbock, of Texas, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, of Minnesota, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Sir Francis Hincks, formerly Finance Minister of Canada, and Bulford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

At a late hour last night Margaret Gardt, a German woman, thirty-three years of age, residing at No. 486 West Forty-first street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a butcher-knife. She was prevented from doing herself serious injury by Patrolman Madison, of the Twentieth Precinct, who arrested her.

THE LOUISIANA SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly add this acknowledgment of aid received for the overflowed people of Louisiana, Mississippi, to that given by you last month:

Charles H. Marshall...	$50	E. G. N. and E. N......	$50
William Howard......	20	Smith Clift......	25
Dr. Alfred C. Post......	25	L. T......	25
W. L. Chamberlan......	25	Cash......	25
G. W. Faber......	50	W., $2; J. M. M., $3..	5
Total......			$300

JOHN T. METCALFE.

BAYARD NO DEMOCRAT.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of the 11th inst., says: "The Elkton *Democrat*, of this date, places at the head of its editorial column: 'For President of the United States, in 1876, Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, of Delaware. Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.' The nomination is a compliment, doubtless, but the Senator, we beg leave to inform our Elkton neighbor, is no Democrat."

THE ORANGEMEN.

RELIGIOUS COMMEMORATION OF THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

SERMON BY REV. S. H. TYNG, JR.

The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated yesterday in this City in a manner which was in every respect in perfect harmony with the observance of the Sabbath. There was not the slightest ill-feeling aroused, or the least offensive expression dropped by any person in connection with the celebration, much less any attempt to disturb the peace. In accordance with the arrangements of the committee appointed by the Grand Orange Lodge of this State, who were to prepare a programme for the day's proceedings, the members of the Orange Lodges of New-York and Brooklyn met shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at Orange Hall, Fourth avenue and Thirtieth street, and were addressed by State Grand Master Anthony Bassierre. He exhorted them to conduct themselves in a manner which would reflect credit upon their society, by offering no offense to any one, and even though an insult should be given, to make no reply. The members of the various lodges present then took up the order assigned to each in the procession, and marched from the hall into the street. No badges or regalia of any kind were displayed. At 9:30 A. M. the procession proceeded up Thirty-second street to Madison avenue, and up the avenue to the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Fifty-second street, where special services were held for the brotherhood by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., assisted by Rev. Brother McAfferty. The lodges marched in the following order, headed by J. J. Bond, Supreme Grand Master of the United States, and Anthony Bassierre, Grand Master of the State of New-York:

District No. 1, in charge of James Hate, D. M., comprising the following lodges: Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 1, William Kee, W. M.; Derry Walls Lodge, No. 2, J. Henderson, D. M.; Chosen Few Lodge, Brooklyn, No. 3, William Mixon, W. M.; Union Lodge, No. 18, Joseph Best, W. M.; Crimson Banner Lodge, No. 80, W. H. Kennedy, D. M.

District No. 8 was in charge of Charles Davidson, D. M., comprising Gideon Lodge, No. 10, David Graham, W. M.; Joshua Lodge, No. 11, J. T. Scott, W. M.; Washington Purple Star Lodge, No. 50, W. H. Gourley, W. M.; Monahan True Blues Lodge, No. 56, B. J. Porter, W. M.

These lodges represented about 1,000 members, and upon reaching the church the brotherhood were joined by their wives and families, who came to assist at the religious services. A detachment of Police from the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Precincts, in citizen's costume, accompanied the procession, but there was not the least necessity for their presence, as the streets were entirely deserted along the line of march. Dr. Tyng announced that the collection in the church would be taken up in aid of the excursions for poor children, and as the spacious edifice was densely crowded a handsome sum was realized, which will be forwarded to the Trustees of the excursion fund this morning. Prayer was read by Rev. Brother McAfferty, after which Dr. Tyng read some texts from Duteronomy and from the seventeenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The regular choir of the church, consisting of Mme. Salvotti, soprano; Mrs. Davidson, alto; Mr. Dark, tenor, and Mr. Sohst, bass, and about thirty members of the church, was present in the orchestra. Mr. S. P. Warren presided at the organ, and the music was Dites' "Te Deum" and Mozenthall's "Jubilate." At the conclusion of the services Rev. S. H. Tyng delivered a discourse, taking as his text the fourth verse of the sixteenth Psalm: "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth." Banners, he said, were for the breezes and for the brave. They were not committed to the care of cowards. The sturdiest form and strongest arm must bear the staff; the truest hearts in all the host will covet its shadow and its exposure when the flag is lifted toward heaven. The sunshine hails it, the winds kiss it, the earth catches the outlines of its motion, and souls of men are strengthened in its shelter. These were the conditions of all banner-bearing, which, in the text, were associated by David with the banner of the truth God had given to them that fear Him. It represented His authority; it was the sign of His government, and it was the assurance of His protection. This banner was given to be displayed as a confession and a challenge, and to mark the progress as it will manifest the privilege of the truth. Not to one, if not many, is the station assigned, but to them that fear Him. Addressing the brotherhood particularly, he said if they feared God and hated sin because it is opposed to and in rebellion against God, then, indeed, to them was the banner given that it might be displayed because of the truth. All flags had a pedigree. The earliest records of history among the rudest nations recognized their office and development. They took their rise when nations were enriched in the advancement of the people they represented, and when a change of dynasty was effected by revolution then an unknown standard was set up and loyalty was forced to submit to authority from afar. The inaugurating of every new society in the nation of States adds a star to the Union of blue, and so it happens that he who is schooled in the signs can rightly read the relations of nations just as the shields of heraldry indicate the intermarriages of families. These were dispensations of God's revelation, and through the centuries of divination we have received a far more glorious and complete symbol than that to which the early followers of God's word pinned their faith. The lion of the tribe of Judah no longer leads the van, for in heaven hath the sign of the cross been seen. The brazen serpent no more is the ensign for the gathering together of the nations. All these preparatory figures had passed away in the presence of Him whom they loved. All these types disappear in darkness as shadows fade at noon, and yet they had not lost their hold upon the past. Interwoven with the banner of truth to which our allegiance is given are all the promises and principles and banner characteristics to which they had clung through the ages. Old terms and forms might pass away, old ways of putting things might be laid aside, but not one jot or tittle of the word of God could ever pass away. To that congregation of professedly, and he trusted piously Protestant men, he would give the charge contained in the text. God had given to them a banner that it might be displayed because of the truth. The banner of Protestantism was no new standard. It existed before the time of Henry VIII.; it antedates "William the Silent;" it was the old flag of the church in the Catacombs, and persecuted by Imperial Rome; and emblazoned with all the glory of the past, it only lacks, for it has lost, the inspiration of days that can never return. The principles which this banner of truth expresses are as old as the law given to Moses. They contained the truth concerning the Lamb that was slain from the foundation of the world—the great principles of the people of God. And yet they were capable of application to all conditions of society to the end of time. But why, he would ask, was the company of those that fear God and fight for truth thus described? What were Protestants to learn from the charge of David? The banner was the symbol of union first of all, the standard was the centre of the circumference to which was the gathering together of the people. The Church of God, had it not been established by God, would have grown up in accordance with the natural law. There were many divisions among the Protestant hosts; too many narrow lines of demarcation and bigotry were suffered to exist. When the barriers in the way of complete unification were overturned, then would contention disappear, and brotherly love would unite in a common purpose, dissimilar companies who would belong to the one host. The union of Protestants was real. It was not the unity of the stagnant pool, which knows no motion and exhales only malaria. It was not the unity of darkness, when clouds shut out the light of the sun. Protestantism was composed of many lights and hues, and, like the colors of the rainbow, these should all be united. The lines should be fairly drawn, and the Protestant sentiment of the community should be opposed to the rationalism which laughs at the authority of Divine revelation, as well as to the pseudo infallibility of Rome, which would repress all inquiry beneath one man's reason. Let the lines be drawn and the hosts on each side lift up their banners, so that men may know in the field of controversy to which party they belong. After referring them to the activity which should characterize those who had enlisted under the banner of truth, he went on to say that all unrighteousness in their dealings with their fellow-men should be guarded against. They should guard themselves against everything that was debasing in personal character. They should labor to advance the interests of truth not by making use of bitter words or by doing anything to disturb the harmony of society. They should consider it a proud distinction to be intrusted with the guardianship of such a standard as he had described, and should not murmur even when hated and despised because of their championship of the truth. The divine protection was promised to all who enlisted under such a glorious banner. The nation expends its treasury to protect the honor of its flag, but the principles of the Christian Church, the banner of the soul, was much more sublime within themselves, as heaven is higher than the earth. After reviewing the history of Protestantism, and recounting the labors of Latimer, Luther, and others who opposed the despotism of the Church of Rome, he said that the Protestant name in our own days was not to be worn as a nodding plume. It was only needful to name countries to recognize the influence of those principles upon which it was based. Spain in the beauty of its situation and the fertility of its soil, would not compare favorably with the highlands of Scotland. Italy, the joy of the whole world as the sun smiles upon it, was degraded vastly in comparison to Holland fighting against the laws of old ocean. From principality to principality in Germany, from county to county in Ireland, it was not difficult to tell the system of society and of religion which controls the inhabitants. The Bible was the religion of Protestants, and if they did not practice the lessons it inculcated he would ask them what meaning was there in their party cry. They were American Protestants—no longer Irish Protestants. They did well to remember the valorous deeds of the brave men of Enneskillen and the sternness of the Prince William. These were historical facts, not to be ignored or forgotten. But he would beseech them to have done with the enmities, to cast aside the prejudices born in those hours of trial. Let it rather be their aim to gather from the past principles which might be applied to the present, to advance the interests of the land in which they were now enrolled. At the conclusion of the sermon the brotherhood left the church in the same order in which they entered, and separated upon reaching the vestibule. To-day the members of the order will go on an excursion to Iona Island, up the Hudson.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession yesterday attracted very little attention, and was not molested in any way. Although not a single policeman in uniform could be seen along the route, the streets were filled with policemen in plain attire. Inspector Walling had charge of the Police arrangements, and with him were Capts. Gunner, of the Ninteenth; Allaire, of the Twenty-first; and McCullagh, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Each of these Captains had fifty patrolman under his command, all in plain clothes, and scattered along Madison avenue, from Thirtieth to Forty-second street. Sergts. Roberts and Whitcomb, of the Nineteenth, and Wright, Christie, and Randall, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and Sergt. Armstrong, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, were also present commanding detachments of disguised policemen. At the Police station in the basement of the Grand Central Depot a large reserve force had assembled, but were not allowed to display their uniforms in the streets, and additional reserves were held ready for immediate service at the Police stations in East Thirty-fifth street, East Fifty-ninth street, and West Thirtieth street. Sergt. Westing and a picked detachment of the mounted squad accomanied the procession until it arrived at the church, acting as skirmishers.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The London *Standard* asserts that if the new reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States has been rightly described in the telegrams from America, it is obvious that its effect will be practically to establish a North American Zollverein, and something more. Such an instrument as this treaty is, it is obvious, is directly aimed, not only at the commercial but the political welfare of the Empire. That consummation is already exultingly prophesied as likely to come out of the Reciprocity Treaty by some of the American journals. Shall we do the Brown-Mackenzie Ministry any injustice in supposing that this prospect was held out deliberately as a bait to the American Government; that they have with fore-knowledge bargained away the independence of their country—that they have designed the Reciprocity Treaty as the instrument for "cutting the painter?" Taken in connection with their policy in regard to the Pacific Railway, it is hard to resist the conviction that the present Canadian Ministry have conceived the idea of separating from the empire and of attaching the Dominion to the United States. It is not possible that the fiscal system contemplated in the treaty can co-exist with the continuance of Canada, as a portion of the British Empire. As a member of the American Zollverein she cannot be also a British colony. It is for her people, therefore, to decide which of these conditions they prefer.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, signing himself Ex-Colonist, writes as follows: "I quite concur in the view which you have taken of the proposed treaty between this country and the United States for the purpose of establishing commercial reciprocity between the States and Canada. It is a bargain in which our interests are to be entirely put aside for the supposed benefit of Canada. I should like, however, to point out to your readers that, so far as appears at present, the Canadians are likely in their turn to be outwitted by the Americans. We may pass over the contrast between the valuable fisheries conceded by Canada to America, and the worthless fisheries conceded by America to Canada, to fix our attention on the undertakings of the respective parties to incur expenditure on the improvement or the internal navigation. Canada is absolutely pledged by the treaty to incur this expenditure; America only undertakes to recommend the State of New-York to execute the necessary works. If the State of New-York declines, as it probably will, to obey the recommendation from head-quarters, the Canadians, after spending their money for the joint benefit of themselves and their American neighbors, will find that they have got nothing for their pains."

"MILK" IN SPRINGFIELD.

"An unusually large number of samples of milk," says the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, "have been brought to the Inspector at the City Hall, this season, and, singularly enough, a great proportion of that which has been tested has been found adulterated. A lot brought from the Clark Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Northampton, March 16, was found to have been robbed of one-half of its cream and diluted by the addition of one-fourth part water. Another sample, tested the next day, showed a similar amount of cream wanting, and a dilution of one-third part water. Milk from Oliver Field, of Longmeadow, tested March 26, showed a dilution of one-third water and one-third of the cream gone. A sample brought by O. R. Root, and purchased by another party, was lacking one-fourth of the cream necessary to good milk, and had a small quantity of water added to it. This was tested April 19. On the 28th of the same month a sample of milk from C. D. Damon, of Ludlow, claimed to have been purchased of F. McLean, showed only two-tenths cream, and the record says 'was a miserable sample of skimmed and adulterated milk.' A lot bought by W. H. Smith, of Chicopee, June 9, said to have been purchased of Harvey Ashley, of West Springfield, proved to consist of one-half water and the rest good milk. Probably the worst samples of stuff tested for a long time were bought July 1 and 2 by W. H. Webster, who keeps a boarding-house on Main street, below the Union House, and who says he purchased it of E. P. Davis, of Chicopee. It showed an addition of one-fourth water, and was badly adulterated with foreign substances. It is understood that Mr. Davis claims that the milk that he left at Webster's was pure, and that the stuff carried for inspection was manufactured maliciously. The case will be tested in the courts. On the 7th of July, J. C. Williams had a sample tested claimed to have been purchased of a Mr. Burt, in Agawam, which contained eight parts of water to twelve of good milk. The inspector's record book is open to the public for examination, and milk is tested for any one who desires, free of charge. Quite a number of milk peddlers are recorded as selling the pure article."

WHAT CAME OF DISOBEYING ORDERS.

George Walmbold, who resides in Philadelphia, has nine performing dogs and two monkeys. The largest monkey is known as Jerry, and is said to be very vicious in his disposition. A few days ago Mr. Walmbold went to Canada, and he cautioned his wife not to take the monkeys from the cage. Friday afternoon some visitors were at the house, and they desired to see a performance. Mrs. Walmbold got Jerry out of the cage in order that he might go through some of his amusing tricks. But Jerry didn't seem to be in a good humor, and, instead of performing, he attacked Mrs. Walmbold. This created considerable consternation. The women yelled, and a little boy, the son of Walmbold, ran out into the street. William Buckley and two men who reside in the neighborhood entered the house, and after a severe struggle, lasting nearly fifteen minutes, succeeded in getting the monkey into his cage. In the meantime the dogs joined in the fight, and the men were bitten in the legs. Mrs. Walmbold had two fingers and one arm severely lacerated. Buckley was bitten by the monkey, and a little boy who rushed in to see the fun received a bite over the eye. A policeman wanted to shoot the monkey, but was not permitted to do so.

THE MINING TROUBLES IN OHIO.

The Governor of Ohio sent the following telegram to the Sheriff of Perry County, that State, on Friday:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, July 10, 1874.

To Sheriff Carr, Perry County, New-Lexington:

We have information from Straitsville that there was considerable firing there last night, and that one man was shot. Considering the present excited condition of affairs, you ought to go to Straitsville at once and remain there several days. Should a riot occur you will be responsible for it. Please inform me whether you will perform your duty or not.

W. ALLEN, Governor.

The circumstances out of which grew the report referred to by the Governor are stated by the Columbus *Journal* to have been these: Five Shawnee miners were at Straitsville, and in returning home late at night passed the guard-line at McClung's warehouse. It being very dark they stumbled over some object, and then charged that it had been placed by the guards to entrap them. After removing themselves some distance they fired on the guard-line, and the guards returned the fire. Several shots were exchanged, but there is no evidence that any person was hit.

A DIVORCE PRAYED FOR.

On Friday Mr. P. Phillips filed in the Equity Court, Washington, a bill for a decree of divorce for Carrie Carroll Kinney, against Nathaniel C. Kinney, and on Saturday obtained an order of publication. The plaintiff is the daughter of the late Wm. Thomas Carroll, former Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and she states that they were married by Rev. J. Vaugh Lewis in Washington, on the 23d of December, 1868; that they left immediately, and traveled some months in Europe, and on returning to this country made a tour of the Northern watering places. She charges that she went to Washington on a visit to her parents, and he telegraphed her to come to a hotel in New-York, and that when she went on he could not be found there, and returned here; on another occasion he wrote her that he had the measles and could not come on until he had got perfectly well, for fear of giving it to others, but would do so as soon as he had recovered; and he requested that his baggage be sent to him. This she did, and came to nurse him, but was unable to find him, and has not seen him since.

EXPELLED FROM THE BAR.

In the Superior Court at Springfield, Mass., on Friday last, the case of George H. Knapp, against whom charges had been preferred by the Bar Association, was called and allowed to proceed, Mr. Knapp not appearing in person or by counsel. A. L. Soule, appointed to conduct the hearing, called several witnesses whose testimony showed that Mr. Knapp had collected claims and kept the money, had prosecuted claims previously settled, had often been grossly intoxicated, and, in other ways, had conducted himself in an unbecoming manner. Judge Aldrich reviewed the testimony at some length, spoke of his personal relations with Mr. Knapp, the prime cause of the latter's fall, and decreed Mr. Knapp's removal from the bar.

THE PARIS REVIEW.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Sunday, June 28, 1874.

To-day Marshal MacMahon reviewed the army of Paris, some 60,000 strong, at Longchamps, in presence of an immense multitude. The troops uttered no cries, an order having been issued to that effect, and the display would have been cold in spite of fine weather and brilliant uniforms and toilettes but for the hearty manner in which the Marshal was greeted by the public, and the way in which the cuirassiers were cheered. It will be long before the legend of the cuirassier charge at Reichschofen is effaced from the memory of Frenchmen, who readily picture to themselves those gallant squadrons charging the Prussian batteries to allow the infantry time to retire. In one account of that famous charge MacMahon was represented as having headed the cuirassiers, a pistol in each hand and his sword between his teeth. However, the cuirassiers are a very fine body of men, though not equal to the municipal guard, nor coming up to our standard of what show cavalry should be. Nearly all the officers present in command of divisions, brigades, or regiments saw very hot service during the recent war, and the names of most of them are well known to the public. The tall, stout-looking officer riding at the head of a brilliant staff is easily recognized as Gen. Ladmirault, Military Governor of Paris; many gentlemen of the press know more of him than they like; his hair is white and too long; nor does he sit well on his horse. As far as military bearing is concerned, the contrast between the Governor of Paris and Marshal MacMahon, who looks every inch a soldier, is very striking. Among the Brigadiers was Gen. Bocher, who has seen as much service as any officer in the army, and who was covered with decorations. He commanded the Zouaves of the Guard at Woerth, where he escaped death in a miraculous manner, and managed to get to Paris and take part in the defense of the capital. The marching of the infantry is certainly better than it used to be, and the men have been nearly entirely broken of that old African swagger, which bespoke want of steadiness and want of discipline. There is now a careful attention to dressing and other minor points more important to military efficiency than the uninitiated suppose. The artillery turned out for the first time with their new 7-pounder field batteries, and it must be admitted that the Reffye guns, as far as appearance goes, are beautiful weapons. It may be remembered that they were first tried during the siege of Paris and when Gen. Ducrot crossed the loop of the Marne and tried to break the German lines at Champigny. Their range and accuracy were then highly spoken of, but the breech apparatus was found defective. As I write the troops are marching home, the infantry bands drawing with them large and enthusiastic audiences delighted with the free performance. The cavalry, alas, has now no music but their trumpets.

BURNING OF A MAIL CAR.

PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAIL CAR BETWEEN PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK—THE MAILS LOST.

The Norfolk papers of Friday give additional particulars of the burning of the mail car on Thursday on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, east of Petersburg, a brief telegraphic report of which was published. The *Landmark* says: "The train left Petersburg at 3:05 P. M., and when about eight miles below the city the mail agents, two colored men named C. L. Jones and J. N. Jennings, were apprised of the terrible fact that their car was on fire by the falling in of a portion of the roof. One of them sprang to the bell-cord to sound the alarm, but found it had been burned off. At this discovery the full truth of their appalling situation burst upon them. They were confined in a small room, with no means of egress except through the doors cut in the side, and this means rendered unavailable from the fact that neither platform nor railing led to other portions of the car, while the train was rushing along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and with no means to sound an alarm. To remain in the car was to be burned up, and to leap from the train was almost certain death. The heat at last became insupportable; their hands and faces were scorched. So seizing the only remaining alternative they leaped from the train. Upon reaching Waverly Station the disaster was discovered. A search was made for the agents, who, not being found, the remains of the car were detached and the train run back over the route until it reached the place where they jumped off. Both were found alive, but seriously injured. Jones' left arm is broken above the wrist, and he is badly bruised. Jennings' right shoulder was dislocated, besides receiving numerous bruises on different parts of the body. They were brought to this city and taken to the Custom-house, and Dr. Ward summoned, who rendered the necessary surgical and medical aid. The burned car was next to the engine, and was divided into two compartments, the forward one being the express-room, in which the fire originated. It is supposed that the fire was caused by sparks from the engine. The mails, all of which were totally destroyed, embraced the following: All the mails from north of the Potomac, via Richmond; all Southern mails from the following States: North Alabama, North Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, including mails for Norfolk, Old Point, and stations on the Petersburg road. Among them were ten registered letters addressed to parties in this city. The express-room was empty, as the baggage master now has charge of these packages, and they were in his car."

The *Virginian* says: "Capt. Hill, conductor on the train, on discovering the fire, took immediate steps to prevent it from spreading. He detached the burning car at once, and with the assistance of the passengers and hands quenched the fire, not, however, before the entire contents of the car, as before stated, were consumed. The fire is shrouded in mystery and the rumors are many. We have no doubt the matter will be thoroughly investigated."

WEST POINT ABROAD.

Those who are curious on the subject of military education as conducted in America, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have reason to be grateful to Lord Dufferin for dispatching his military secretary, Col. Fletcher, to report on the system pursued in the United States Academy, at West Point, on the Hudson, and the past history and present condition of that institution. The direct object of the inquiry was to see how far the Republican method of training, which has produced such soldiers as Grant, Lee, and Sherman, might form a useful model for humble imitation in the Dominion; but the report of Col. Fletcher contains many points of interest for ourselves. Perhaps that which will above all strike most readers is the extremely stern military spirit which pervades the whole discipline and teaching at West Point. The course is not only longer than that at European colleges maintained for similar objects, but is in all respects more strict and exacting, certainly than those of our own, probably than that of any on this side of the Atlantic. Col. Fletcher completely explodes, among other errors as to West Point, the common notion that "many of those who graduate adopt a civil career in which the education they have received insures them remunerative employment." This may have been the case in former years, he says, when professions in America had not assumed their present distinctive character. It is quite otherwise now, when colleges and schools educate for civil engineering, &c., as well as for other professions; and consequently the graduates seldom look for anything beyond their military career. And judging from the severity of the training submitted to, this must have peculiar charms for the cadets of the great Republic.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* of Saturday last says: "We have the best authority for saying that there is not one word of truth in the rumor that is now being paraded through the papers that the western end of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is about to be transferred to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We are authorized to make the statement even more complete by saying that there is no truth in any rumor of the transfer of the western part, or of any other part, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or any railroad.

MEXICAN THIEVES TO BE PUNISHED.

Gov. Coke, of Texas, has issued orders to Col. Santos Benavides to follow Mexican thieves and marauders on the frontier, and chastise them, wherever found. Referring to this action, the New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "As Mexico has taken no steps to restrain these lawless bands, the orders of the Governor have received the sanction and the indorsement of the people of Texas. Col. Benavides, who is a native Texian of Mexican descent, commanded a Confederate regiment during the last war, and together with his brother, Col. Refugio Benavides, rendered good service to the 'lost cause.' The Benavides brothers have defeated Cortina and other Mexican bandits in many an encounter on the frontier."

PHILADELPHIA STREET-CARS.

Statistics just published show the operations, &c., of the Philadelphia street railway companies during the past two years, to have been as follows:

	In 1873.	In 1872.
Passengers carried.......	73,771,995	66,781,456
Horses................	5,066	4,850
Receipts................	$4,622,351	$4,252,964
Expenses................	3,356,436	3,206,747
Profits................	1,265,915	1,041,980
Proportion of expenses to receipts................	72.6 per ct.	75.4 per ct.

During the year 1873 there were 17 persons killed and 11 injured on the different roads. In 1872, the deaths numbered 13, and the persons injured, 19.

REUNION AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

One of the most pleasing features of Commencement at Bowdoin College, Me., was the reunion of the Class of 1824. Prof. C. E. Stowe, of Andover, Dr. W. Hatch, of St. Louis, and Mr. F. W. Brooks, of New-York, graduated fifty years ago, and had not seen each other since that time until last Wednesday, when they met at Brunswick.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Mullen, of No. 50 Greenwich street, who was committed to prison by Justice Flammer on Saturday, died yesterday in the Tombs.

Wm. F. Trudennall, aged forty-two, of No. 26 Suffolk street, fell out of a third story window of his residence at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

A game of rackets will take place to-morrow at No. 913 Carpenter street, between James Moore and Arthur Murray for the championship of the United States and a purse of $300.

Bridget Mara, aged forty-six, was taken to the Park Hospital yesterday suffering from serious scalds received by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water upon her at her residence, on Tuesday last.

Bridget McNamara, aged seventeen, of No. 102 Washington street, during a quarrel with her brother-in-law, was struck on the head and received a severe scalp wound. She was cared for at Park Hospital.

John Lewell, a colored man, was held to bail in $1,000 by Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with biting off the thumb of Officer O'Neill, in Thompson street, on Saturday night.

Sarah Smith, aged sixteen, residing at No. 26 Cherry street, was bitten by a supposed rabid dog yesterday afternoon, in front of her residence, and severely injured. The dog was killed by Patrolman Tuite, of the Fourth Precinct.

Thomas Roe, aged forty, of No. 170 East One Hundred and Twelfth street, who swallowed a quantity of Paris green with suicidal intent on Thursday last, died at his residence yesterday from the effects of the poison. Coroner Woltman was notified to hold an inquest in the case.

Sarah Ciel, aged thirty, of No. 29 Perry street, arrested for intoxication, attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself in a cell at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house yesterday morning. She was discovered by Doorman Dove, and cut down before she had sustained any injury.

A descent was made on Saturday night by Sergt. Tims on the disorderly house kept by Sarah Meyers, No. 223 Wooster street. Eleven persons in all were captured, five girls and six men. At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Murray held the woman Meyers in $1,000 bail for trial, and fined all the others $5 each.

BROOKLYN.

John McCann, of Adelphi street, was arrested on Saturday, for assault and battery, on complaint of John Saunder, of Eighth avenue.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two-story frame house, corner of Bond and Degraw streets, occupied by Michael McLoughlin as a liquor store, causing damages to the house of $600, (insured), and damage to stock $200, also insured.

Yesterday evening Edmund J. Lyons, aged thirty-seven years, and residing with his family at No. 69 Fleet place, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was removed to the City Hospital, but his injuries are not fatal. A quarrel with his wife was the provoking cause.

A boy named Edward Hughes, nine years of age, was arrested by Sergt. Cadden, yesterday, for assaulting Mary Scully, a girl only eight years of age. The young ruffian knocked her down and kicked her in the shoulders and neck so brutally that she was seized with convulsions.

During a quarrel which took place yesterday in the bar-room of No. 170 Hamilton avenue, between Patrick Lyons, of No. 182 Hamilton avenue, and Patrick Keenan, of No. 264 Columbia street, the latter was knocked down by Lyons and a severe scalp wound inflicted by falling on an iron-bound cask. Lyons was arrested.

Yesterday evening Francis Hanigan, Robert Kain, and James Keenan, all from Jackson's Lots, were arrested by Officers Molloy, Beecher, and Burns, of the Eastern District, for assaulting Officer Downey, of the Ninth Precinct, in Withers street. They took his club from him and gave him a severe beating, inflicting serious injuries, from the effects of which he is not expected to recover for a long time.

LONG ISLAND.

Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin administered the rite of confirmation yesterday morning in St. Monica's (R. C.) Church, at Jamaica, to 100 persons, adults and children.

The body recently found in the Sound, at Orient, has been identified by portions of the clothing to be that of Mr. John Wells Davis, of Mount Sinai, who, with his son, Capt. John E. Davis, was drowned by the sinking of the schooner J. N. Seymour, off Saybrook, in a gale, on April 30.

The new Baptist church at Waverley will be dedicated on Wednesday next, the 15th inst., the exercises commencing at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The dedication sermon will be preached by Rev. A. S. Lawson, Pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church; Dr. J. D. Fulton will preach in the afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, and there will also be preaching in the evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual festival of the Jersey City Schutzen Park opens at the Schutzen Park, Union Hill, to-day.

Eliza Humerick, aged two years, fell from the roof of her parents' residence, on Bank street, Newark, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

The body of a male child was found in the water near the Harsimus Abattoir, Jersey City, yesterday. It was taken to the Morgue.

Dr. Eckert, of Union Hill, quarreled with a rough in the Schutzen Park and was struck to the ground. In the fall he broke his leg. He was taken to St. Frances Hospital.

Early yesterday morning Officer Woodruff, of the Second Precinct, Newark, was set upon by a gang of roughs, corner Sheffield and Nesbit streets, and but for the timely arrival of assitance he would have been severely dealt with. His assailants were arrested, and held in $500 bail to answer.

GREATER MAIL FACILITIES.

The London *Standard* of the 2d inst. has the following: "A deputation of gentlemen who are interested in the trade with America waited upon the Postmaster General yesterday, to urge upon him the desirability of forwarding mails by the White Star Line of Liverpool steamers, in addition to those by the Cunard and Inman Lines. Mr. C. Seely, M. P., introduced the deputation, and explained that at present it frequently happened that goods consigned by the White Star Line reached America one or two days before the advices of such goods which went by the authorized mails arrived there. The consequence was that the goods had to be stored in New-York or Boston till the arrival of the advices, which entailed considerable expense. Several other gentlemen also addressed the noble lord. In reply Lord John Manners said he admitted the great importance of the subject, and he was sure that the more he admitted its great importance the more the deputation would agree with him that they could not expect him to give an answer other than a general one to it. It ought to receive great attention and consideration before his department could resolve on effecting the object the deputation had in view. It would require a new contract, and that would entail expense. Mr. Holms had referred to the subject of postal cards, and the convenience it would be to the poorer people to have them conveyed without extra cost to their friends in America. He might remind the honorable gentleman that the poorer classes had not availed themselves much of the facilities given them by postal cards. Those cards were used mainly by the easier classes of the community. He would, however, give the matter his best consideration, and carefully weigh the statements which had been made.

A PAINFUL STORY CONTRADICTED.

Many Eastern papers have published a report, coming from Salt Lake City, to the effect that a young man named William B. Blackhurst had been buried alive there, and that the coffin having subsequently been opened, it was found that he had revived, and in his desperate attempts to escape from his agonizing incarceration had torn the skin and flesh from his face, and pulled his hair out by the roots, and turned completely over. Mr. Joseph E. Taylor, the city sexton, denies the whole story. He says: "Several times last week I was stopped in the street by individuals asking such questions as the following: 'Is it true young Blackhurst was buried alive?' 'Had he torn his hair out by the roots?' 'Had he turned over in his coffin?' etc., which I invariably answered in the negative, with explanations. His friends were annoyed and grieved by questions of a similar nature, and, to place the matter beyond all doubt, suggested that he be uncovered, which was done early on Friday morning last, the 3d inst. We found the body lying precisely as when first placed in the coffin; no change whatever, only what was produced by decomposition.

THE SPANISH STATESMEN.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* prints a letter, "from an eminent Spaniard," on the affairs of Spain, in which the writer attributes the failure of Castelar and his friends to form a settled Republican Government mainly to their coquetting with the Conservatives. "Castelar," the eminent Spaniard says, "is an excellent speaker, and possesses a most extensive knowledge of history, literature, and art; but he is entirely devoid of settled conviction on political questions. What he likes most about liberty is its restlessness, its tendency to excite men's minds, and its dramatic surprises, which furnish subjects for fine speeches. He is vain, envious, and fond of good living and finery, so that, notwithstanding his great services, his influence with the Spanish people, who require, above all things, to be taught reserve and moderation, is most injurious. Of quite a different character is Pi y Margall. He is very simple in his tastes, strictly moral and incorruptible; narrow-minded and slow of perception, he has but little initiative, and no imaginative power. Figueras is sharp-sighted, impetuous, thoughtless, and fickle; he wants knowledge and deliberation, and he is constantly occupied with intrigues which almost always prove failures. * * * The military conspiracy might perhaps have been prevented if Antonio de los Rios y Rosas, formerly one of the Ministers of Isabell II., and one of the most considerable of our statesmen, had not died just as he was beginning to render the most important services to his country. He belonged to the Conservative Party, and was the founder of the old *Union Liberal*, whose military leader was Gen. O'Donnell. He was the first Conservative that joined the Republicans from the beginning, though without sacrificing his opinions and his preference for a monarchical form of Government, and who induced the other Conservatives gradually to accept the new state of things."

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, July 11.—Printing Cloths market was dull during the week, with light sales, footing up 7,200 pieces, on the basis of 5¾c. for Standard and Extra, 64x64.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—Miss A. Sloan, Miss A. Thornburn, W. H. Scott, Mrs. Sarah E. Barker, Miss Esther Valentine, W. Freveisen, J. H. Williams, James Leahy, Mr. Ferrigan, Master Ferrigan, W. F. Schroeder, A. W. Boynton, Mrs. R. N. Riddle, Master R. N. Riddle, Dr. D. H. Kitchen, Johan Burchard, Dr. H. H. Button, Mrs. H. H. Button, H. H. Button, Jr., Miss L. M. Button, Miss A. M. Townsend, Miss P. A. Pearson, C. P. Button, G. Candy, W. T. Smith, George Simpson, T. E. Clohny, Howard Birchall, O. Bergstrom, Rev. Father Dieleman, Rev. Father Leroy, J. Nelson, Wm. Adair, Porges Julius, J. A. Anderson, Miss Narizond, Mr. Adams, George D. Watrous, Mr. Hunter, J. S. Morley, Wm. Kempner, Hugh Angier, J. O. Bedell, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. A. Long, Mr. Cross, R. H. Loomis, J. P. Bass, Thomas J. Purcell, S. Bass, Edwin Harrison, Mrs. Edwin Harrison, F. R. Lubbock, Mr. Worrell, H. P. Ramsdell, J. T. Little, Edward Berry, Wm. Cooper, Isaac May, Mrs. Isaac May, Mrs. Jane Edwards, Master John Edwards, Frank Hollister, Mrs. Frank Hollister, Miss E. H. Gates, Miss E. K. Evans, John Anderson, Frank Dickerson, D. Williams.

In steam-ship Main, from Bremen.—Mrs. C. Sondheim and son, E. Grieninger and family, Carl Schlegelmilch, Carl Chevalier, C. E. Kampmann, J. Hubach, J. Knubel, G. Hugo and brother, L. Paul, Mrs. F. Werner and family, C. Mahuken, Miss M. Weber, J. Cook, Mrs. A. Dunkel and child, Miss A. Behrens, Miss Catherine Sardorius, Miss Carrie Sallmann, Miss Dora Mahuken, Mrs. Lina Frey and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Podesta, Louis Braun, Miss M. Treiber, B. Felte, John Hicks, Alex. Bonhomme, Jos. Minuti, John Schute and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:40 | Sun sets....7:30 | Moon sets....8:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:41 | Gov. Island.8:30 | Hell Gate....9:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........SUNDAY, July 12.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool July 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 68 cabin and 260 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortes. July 5, lat. 50 32, lon. 20 40, passed steam-ship City of Richmond, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 50 18, lon. 23 59, passed a State Line steamer bound E.; 8th, lat. 46 31, lon. 45 20, passed bark Febo, bound W.

Steam-ship Royal Standard, (Br.,) Kirby, London June 22, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Main, (Ger.,) Leist, Bremen June 27 and Southampton 30th, with mdse. and 298 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.; July 8, lat. 43 34, lon. 49 12, passed several icebergs; 4th, lat. 48 16, lon. 24 38, passed brig Offspring, (Br.,) bound W.; same day, lat. 48 06, lon. 25 35, passed a French steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 47 49, lon. 27 19, passed steam-ship Mosel hence for Bremen; 6th, lat. 45 03, lon. 40 57, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 10th, lat. 41 40, lon. 62, passed another Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 41 32, lon. 62 50, passed steam-ship Hermann, hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Casilda, Dunham, Liverpool 52 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Ship Leonard, (Russ.,) Petrell, Antwerp June 1, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Ship Borneo, (of Boston,) Ferguson, Antwerp June 12, in ballast to Simpson & Shaw. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Commerce, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Elliott, Yabacoa, P. R., 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Bark Drughi Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Perich, Amsterdam 33 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Alpheus Marshall, (of Digby, N. S.,) Parker, London June 11, in ballast to Heney & Parker. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Albina, Pike, Havre June 12, in ballast to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Protector, (Norw.,) Grundersen, Hamburg 38 ds., with salt and empty barrels to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Minerva, (of Sunderland,) Howard, Colombo 130 ds., with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.—vessel to Howland & Aspinwall. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 6, St. Helena 21st, and crossed the equator June 4, in lon. 26; has had light variable winds the entire passage; June 7, lat 6 19 N., lon. 28 13 W., spoke ship Abergaldis, (Br.,) from London, for Sidney, N. S. W.

Bark Indiana, (Norw.,) Kroger, Liverpool 56 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. June 25, lat. 42, lon. 50, passed several icebergs.

Bark Mary Falconer, (of London,) Rickard, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Olustee, Wright, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Bark Eleanor, (of London,) Jobson, Singapore March 4, with mdse. to H. Grey & Co.

Bark Tremont, (of Boston,) Conover, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Rosetta McNiel, (of Waldoboro,) Bryant, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Liberty, (of Boston,) Deveraux, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. Puig & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Ramirez, Barnard, Minatitlan 35 ds., with mahogany to J. O. Ward & Co.

Brig Noemi, (Ital.,) Fortunato, Liverpool 52 ds., with salt to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Brig Trenmor, (Norw.,) Olsen, Hamburg 55 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Lewis L. Squire, Baker, Savanilla 37 ds., with mdse. to Wm. King & Co.—vessel to Squire Bros.

Brig S. V. Nichols, (of St. John, N. B.,) Chase, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Benj. Rionda & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Robert McK. Spearing, (of Quebec,) Muller, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar and five passengers to Jova & Co.

Brig Mohawk, (of St. John, N. B.,) Murphy, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Helen O. Phinney, (of Portland,) Boyd, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Hail Columbia, (of Mystic,) Brereton, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. D. Fish & Co.

Schr. Wm. Douglas, McIndoe, Baracoa 6½ ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Florence Bailey, (of New-London,) Bailey, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ella Warden, Young, Cat Island 6 ds., with pines to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Francis G. Davis, (of Harwich,) Doane, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. Lluni y Faulina—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Hattie Ross, Farr, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.

Schr. Annie Burr, Simpson, Stettin May 4, in ballast to master. June 20, lat. 47 to 51, lon. 50, passed a number of icebergs.

Schr. Jennie A. Sheppard, Wilbur, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mabel Thomas, Randall, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. K. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Horton, Alexandria, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Annie C. Cook, Cook, Brunswick, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Sons—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Nellie, (of Belfast,) French, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Fairchild & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Is bound to Rhinebeck.

Schr. Anna Lyons, Baker, Port Caledonia 13 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Col. Wells, Rogers, Bristol, with fish to H. C Rogers.

Schr. Kate Church, Beckwith, George Banks, with fish to Moon & Lamppear.

Schr. Abigail, Jennings, Virginia.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Allen, Tatem, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Potter and Hooper, Bradbury, Newport.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Newport, for Roundout.

Schr. H. S. Collins, Tribble, New-Haven.

Schr. John Mettler, Parker, Sandwich.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, New-Bedford.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Barlow, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, S. S. W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 12.—Arr. yesterday, steamers D. J. Foley, from Wilmington, N. C.; William Woodward, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; brigs Mathilde and Irmaas, (?) from Demerara; schr. Ogeechee, from Beaufort, N. C.

Arr. to-day—Steamers Fanny Cadwallader, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; E. Chamberlain, from New-York.

Cld. yesterday—Steamers Elizabeth, for New-York; Rich. Willing, for Philadelphia. Schrs. Alice M. Allen, for Boston; Fawn, for Providence; Lizzie Wilson, for New-York; John H. Perry, for New-Bedford; A. H. Hurlbut, for New-Haven.

Sld. yesterday—Bark Ellen, for the West Indies.

BOSTON, Mass., July 12.—Arr. steamers Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, from Liverpool; Hercules, Pierce, from Philadelphia. Barks Clotilde, Miller, from Cienfuegos; Augusta C. Small, (Br.,) O'Brien, from do. Brigs Arthur, (Br.,) O'Brien, from Barbadoes; Anna Ingram, (Br.,) Astwood, from Mayaquez. Schr. C. S. Bushnell, Mayo, from Leghorn.

Below, schrs. Annie F. Kranz and Edward I. Morrison.

Sld., 11th, steamers Flag and Neptune.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 11.—Arr. barks Bjorgom, from Newcastle, Eng.; schr. A. D. Huddell, from New-York; schr. Mary and Frances, from Richmond, Va.; schr. E. Y. Daniels, from the Potomac River; schr. Cadie (?) from Nanticooke River.

Cld. steamship Nederland, for Antwerp; schr. R. L. Hersey, for St. John, N.B.; schr. Eva C. Yates, for Boston; schr. E. A. Bartle, for Boston.

Arr. 12th, bark Veranda, from London; brig Lydia H. Cole, from Sagua; brig Minnie Miller, from Portland; schr. R. Rhode, from Baracoa.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 12.—Arr. at Passes, steamer Cortes, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Knickerbocker, and ships Circassian and Roantree.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 12.—The steamer China, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, has arr. here, with 969 passengers, 43 of whom were cabin, and 1,400 tons of merchandise, 1,189 tons being for New-York via Panama. The ship had fine weather, and the passengers and crew are in good health.

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CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, ELEVATED AND LOW OVEN RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &C.
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